he Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

...ES. **BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1882.**

...NTAL

MALTA, BRINDISI,

or other despatched as

...ins. 1882.
...ker .....2nd Feb.
...ey ......9th „
...ohnson...16th „
...Daniell ..23rd „
...bot ....2nd March.
... Atkinson 9th „
... Perrins .. 16th „
...man ...... 23rd „
... . 30th „
...M. Robbie. 6th April.
... Cates.... 13th „
...W. Brady .. 20th „
...A. Seaton.. 27th „

...ock-head, at Mazagon,

...N, SUEZ, PORTSAID, ...UTH, LONDON, BRIN-...MARSEILLES, by every ...proceeded direct to Lon-... the others Passengers ...e for Brindisi, Venice, ...eyed by Rail from Suez

...at reduced rates as under: ... of departure to that of

...rindisi.	Via London.	
...e way.	both ways.	
...s. 1,000	Rs. 1,050	
...s. 550	Rs. 600	
...Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250	
...Rs. 650	Rs. 700	

...STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, ...UND, ADELAIDE, MEL-...Y, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Captains.	1882.
...50 C. Fraser	...27th Jan.
...550 W. A. Seaton	...10th Feb.
...450 M. DeHorne	...24th „

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
...ow issued ... Adelaide, Mel-...nd back (avail-...	Rs. 600	Rs. 375
...vailable for two	150	75
...re and back do.	450	225

...alia change steamers at Galle. ... Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, ...of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
...erintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
...18 2.

NOTICE.

...THE s. s. ROME, 3,000 tons, 1,000 H.P., will leave Bombay for ...ondon on 13th April.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Co.

...AND O. COMPANY.

...NTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

...XTENSION OF TIME.

...the continuation of Quarantine in ...d Italy, the duration of these tickets will ...cover any loss of time on the voyage to ...enice.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent.

...UARANTINE NOTICE.

...NTINE is now STRICTLY EN-...ED at all Egyptian, Italian, and French ...e fortnightly Steamers marked L in our ...t, passengers can only proceed to Malta, ...Plymouth or London; but by the others ...rough the Canal to Alexandria leaving that ...following Mail, passengers can be booked to ...he three days' Italian quarantine commences ...ment of reaching Brindisi, and expires a few ...rrival of the Steamer at Venice. ...ers are due at Venice every MONDAY at 6 ...ymouth, TUESDAY, 9 a. m., and London, ...AY, 2 p. m. ...particulars apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. and O. Company.
...8th January, 1882.

...lta and Gibraltar are now free from Quaran-...

...EAM NAVIGATION ...ANY.

...Regular Mail-steamers, ...contract with Italian Gov-...leave ...th and BOMBAY on the 1st ...f each month, calling at ...MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT ...ADEN and *vice versa*.

...ATES FROM BOMBAY

To Marseilles.

...ing | I Class ..R 520 | Including wines.
...s. | II do. .... 350 |
...out | III do. .... 145 | Without food.

...s, free of charge. ...years, half fare. ...ggage will be delivered in LON-...RGE to the extent allowed in the ...Luggage will be charged for at ...d from the Agent. ...Class Steamers will leave

...he 1st February, 1882. ...the 1st March, 1882. ...are carried on board, ...team launch, leaving for ...ondon, available for

...ce...I Class	Calais Route.R	95	Brighton Route	R	80
„ ...II do.	do.	.. 70	do.	..	50
FromNaples.I do.	do.	.. 145	do.	..	133
„ ...II do.	do.	.. 105	do.	..	98

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, January 3, 1882.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE via CANAL.

THE following Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Trieste, *via* Brindisi.

	Captain.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. HUNGARIA	G. Sturli	1,982	400	8th Mar.
s. s. DAPHNE	G. Doncich	1,927	400	8th April.
s. s. VORWAERTS	G. Marussig	2,394	450	8th May.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Brindisi	400	280	140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375	295	143 0
To Port Said..	320	255	131 0
To Suez	300	240	122 0
To Aden	170	130	66 8

STEAM TO HONGKONG via COLOMBO, PENANG, and SINGAPORE.

THE Co.'s S. S. DAPHNE, Captain G. Doncich, 1,927 tons, 400-horse power, to sail on the 2nd February, 1882.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, January 26th, 1882.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1882.
s.s. BRITANNIA	R. Hutchison	3,500	700	1st March.
s.s. HISPANIA	J. Laird	3,500	700	16th March.
s.s. ROUMANIA	T. G. Knox	3,500	700	1st April.
s.s. ARMENIA	Geo. H. Read	3,500	700	15th April.
s.s. BRITANNIA	Hutchison	2,200	400	30th May.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND GENOA.

	Captains	Tons.	h.p.	1882.
s.s. CASTALIA	J. Craig	2,500	500	1st Feb.
s.s. ITALIA	J. Allan	2,500	500	15th „
s.s. INDIA	Jamieson	2,289	500	30th Apl.
s.s. OLYMPIA	J. Carter	2,050	424	13th May.

N.B.—INDIA will call at Naples if passengers offer.

For rates and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 5th January, 1880.

COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, Thos. Cook & Son have succeeded in putting into operation RETURN TICKETS at REDUCED FARES between BRINDISI and LONDON good for SIX MONTHS.

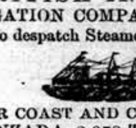
For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON 5, Hornby Row, Bombay (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

S. S. "CASTALIA" has arrived from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the ...'s Dock.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. HENZADA, 2,078 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 1st February, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on TUESDAY, 31st January, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 3rd February, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, INHAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

THE S. S. MECCA, 1,450 Tons, on THURSDAY, 9th February, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of Lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 26th January, 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY FOSTER AND SONS.

"IT is gratifying to find in each analysis that the reputation of this firm (who are Messrs. Bass and Co.'s principal bottling agents) for supplying the best and most genuine malt liquors is honourably sustained."

Per dozen Qts.	...Cash Rs.	6	0
Do. Imperial Pints...	„	5	4
Do. Pts.	„	4	0

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

FISHING TACKLE

SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR INDIA.

BAITING NEEDLES.	LEAD SINKERS.
CLEARING RINGS.	LINES, Plaited Silk, Waterproof Silk, and Twisted silk and Hair.
DISGORGERS.	
FLIES, Artificial.	PHANTOM MINNOWS and Artificial Fish.
FLOATS, Cork and Quill.	
GAFF HOOKS.	REELS with secret checks.
GIMP and GIMP TRACES.	RINGS and KEEPERS.
GUT, Salmon and Trout.	RODS, Fly, General, Salmon, and Trolling.
GUT CASTING LINES, single, double, and treble.	SHOT CUTTERS and Pliers.
GUT TRACES, single and double.	SILK for binding and mounting.
HOOKS, single and treble, loose, and on gut.	SPOON BAITS.
HOOKS on GIMP, single, double and treble.	SWIVELS, assorted.

Detailed Price Lists upon application.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

PREPARED with the very best materials and with the greatest care so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.	Credit.
Per bottle ...Rs.	2-0	2-4
„ double size ...... „	3-8	4-0

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

		Cash prices. Rs.	as.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw	box of 100	1	12
„	250	4	0
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw	100	1	12
„	250	4	0
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw	100	1	12
„	250	4	0
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw	100	2	0
„	250	4	8
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape	100	2	0
„	250	4	8
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape	100	2	0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped	100	2	4
„	250	5	4
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape	100	3	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOW READY.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

KEMP'S CAUCASIAN INSECT POWDER.

"Boon to Sportsmen."
"Absolutely and thoroughly efficacious."
"Most satisfactory."
"Economical."
"Unparalleled."
"Admirable."

Such are the terms in which its virtues are expressed. Testimonials may be seen.

Per tin, Re. 1, Re. 1-12, and Rs. 3-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

MEDICINE CHESTS,

THE FIRST ESSENTIALS FOR EUROPEAN RESIDENTS AND TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

A COPY of D. S. KEMP'S "Medicine Chest Companion" is supplied with each. ("A very useful little Companion to the Medicine Chest."—Lancet.)

A selection of Twenty-Nine Patterns, of which a descriptive list will be sent on application.

TRAVELLING CHESTS, OF SOLID LEATHER, with Glass Measures, Scales and Weights, Lock and Key. Filled with carefully-selected Remedies. From Rs. 24 to Rs. 75.

DOMESTIC CHESTS, OF PLAIN POLISHED MAHOGANY, Joinings fastened with Brass Screws, and with Lock and Key. Filled with Medicines, Scales, Measures, &c., all carefully selected. From Rs. 38 to Rs. 50.

ELEGANT DOMESTIC CHESTS, OF POLISHED MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD OR WALNUT. All carefully filled as above. From Rs. 53 to Rs. 100.

CHESTS IN OAK, DEAL, AND MAHOGANY, of various sizes, for Veterinary, Camp, Industrial, and other purposes. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 130.

DR. MOORE'S SMALL FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST, in Teak, Rs. 20; in Oak, Rs. 28.

DR. HUNTER'S DISTRICT MEDICINE CHEST, in Mahogany, Rs. 60.

We strongly recommend every up-country Resident's investing in one of these useful articles Always of great utility, where a family or establishment is concerned its importance cannot be over estimated.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

BI-WEEKLY EDITION.

MANY residents in the remoter parts of the Mofussil who are unable to meet the charge for a daily newspaper have asked us to issue a bi-weekly edition of the *Bombay Gazette* at a price within the reach of every one.

We have made arrangements, accordingly, to issue from the 1st of February next, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, a full-sized sheet containing all the literary matter and political and general news and telegrams which have appeared in the three previous issues of our daily paper.

The price has been fixed at Re. 1 per mensem or Rs. 12 per annum, a rate which will bring a political bi-weekly journal of the highest class within the reach of even the most modest incomes.

Advertisements intended for the bi-weekly edition of the *Bombay Gazette* should be sent into the office before 3 o'clock on the day previous to publication.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Monthly...........Re. 1 Half Yearly ...Rs. 6
Quarterly ....Rs. 3 Annually ...... „ 12

Postage to Mofussil Subscribers annas 4 per month.

Payment strictly in advance.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart Row.

VALENTINES !
VALENTINES ! !
VALENTINES ! ! !

A large selection at
COOPER AND CO.,
MEADOW STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

EASTERN ELECTRIC LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, Limited.

THE OFFICES of this Company have been REMOVED to 19, Rampart Row; all communications to be addressed accordingly.

CHAS. H. STRUTT,
Managing Director.

FOR SALE, AT AHMEDABAD,

A DUN COLOURED PONY, "Straddles," late "Fraddles," 13-1, 8 years old, sound A. I. at Polo. Ran second at Ahmedabad in 1880, and also second to "Lucifer" at the Guzerat races, 1881 steeplechase, beating "Pathfinder." Price Rs. 200.

A DUN COLOURED PONY, "Photograph," 13½, 6 years old, sound, good in harness and nice hack, handsome. Price Rs. 100.

Apply to Lieut. LEGH, 26th Regiment, N.I.

ALFRED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited, BROACH.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the Half year ending 31st December, 1881, at the rate of Rupees thirty per share, being equivalent to 12 per cent. per annum, has been declared and made payable on and after 8th February, 1882, to shareholders whose names are on the Company's register on the 8th February, 1882.

The Transfer-books will be closed from the 1st Feb. to 7th Feb., both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Broach, 24th January, 1882. Agents.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and in the matter of the COLABA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, in Liquidation.

HENRY RANDALL CORMACK, NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE and MICHAEL ROZARIO de QUADROS ...... Official Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given that upon application at the office of the abovenamed Official Liquidators in Apollo Street, Fort, on or after the 10th day of February next, between the hours 11 and 3 o'clock, the THIRD DIVIDEND at the rate of FIFTEEN PER CENT. on all claims allowed by the Court will be paid to the creditors, who are required to produce at the time of such application the promissory notes or other vouchers held by them.—Dated this 26th day of January, 1882.

ARDESIR & HORMUSJI,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidators.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and in the matter of the NEW ALEXANDRA SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, in Liquidation.

HENRY RANDALL CORMACK, NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE and MICHAEL ROZARIO de QUADROS ...... Official Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given that upon application at the office of the abovenamed Official Liquidators in Apollo Street, Fort, on or after the 10th day of February next, between the hours 11 and 3 o'clock, the THIRD DIVIDEND at the rate of ELEVEN PER CENT. on all claims allowed by the Court will be paid to the creditors, who are required to produce at the time of such application the promissory notes or other vouchers held by them.—Dated this 26th day of January, 1882.

ARDESIR & HORMUSJI,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidators.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and in the matter of the NURSEY SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, in Liquidation.

HENRY RANDALL CORMACK, NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE and MICHAEL ROZARIO de QUADROS ...... Official Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given that upon application at the office of the abovenamed Official Liquidators in Apollo Street, Fort, on or after the 10th day of February next, between the hours 11 and 3 o'clock, the THIRD DIVIDEND at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. on all claims allowed by the Court will be paid to the creditors who are required to produce at the time of such application the promissory notes or other vouchers held by them.—Dated this 26th day of January 1882.

ARDESIR & HORMUSJI,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidators.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act X. of 1866, and in the matter of the NEW FLEMING SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, Limited, in Liquidation.

HENRY RANDALL CORMACK, NOWROZJEE FURDOONJEE, and MICHAEL ROZARIO de QUADROS ...... Official Liquidators.

NOTICE is hereby given that upon application at the office of the abovenamed Official Liquidators in Apollo Street, Fort, on or after the 10th day of February next, between the hours 11 and 3 o'clock, the THIRD DIVIDEND at the rate of NINE PER CENT. on all claims allowed by the Court will be paid to the creditors, who are requied to produce at the time of such application the promissory notes or other vouchers held by them.—Dated this 26th day of January, 1882.

ARDESIR & HORMUSJI,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidators.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
and
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal, 1873.)

Price Lists, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of Card.

SASSOON HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.

(REGISTERED.)

SINCE the Royal Visit to India in 1875 the above has justly been the most celebrated of all preparations in this country for the Hair. It is immeasurably superior to Oils or Pomades, and is the only dressing which affords a sense of refinement and real comfort in the Toilet.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S SPECIAL SHIPMENTS OF HATS AND HELMETS.

FELT HATS :—

FOR EVENING WEAR OF THE SHAPES AND FASHIONS FOR 1881.		CASH.
Hard rounded crown, with narrow brim, black, brown, or grey felts	Rs.	7 0 to 9 8
Hard rounded crown, with medium brim		7 0 to 9 8
Soft rounded crown, with medium brim		7 0 to 6 8
Hard squared crown, with medium and wide brims		7 0 to 10 0
Soft squared crown, with medium brim		7 0 to 10 0
Soft, round crown, for Ladies' wear, in dark green, blue, or black felts		8 0 to 10 0
Hard Round crown ditto on cork, black		9 0

SUN HATS AND HELMETS :—

SPECIALLY MADE FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE.	
Regulation Helmets, extra cork, covered with white Llama, silk lined	20 0
Ditto ditto Extra light ditto ditto ditto	16 0
Ditto ditto white drill, green lined	13 0
Treble Gilt Spikes and Chains for above	9 0
Ditto ditto "Regulation Staff"	13 8
Air Chamber Helmets, double felt, inside soft and yielding, very light, comfortable to wear, and affording great protection from the sun	17 0
Double brim Air Chamber Helmet, Tuson's Patent, drab felt, extremely light and cool; consists of two bodies, one within the other, both crown and brim, the latter completely protecting the temples and nape of neck	12 8
Air Chamber Riding Hat, double grey felt, with qualities similar to the Air Chamber Helmet	15 0
Ladies' Riding Hats, corrugated ventilation, with silk and velvet lining	9 0
Universal Sun Hats, covered with fine white drill, green lined	13 0
Shikar Hats, of the latest approved patterns, covered with strong brown drill; very useful for District use	13 0

TERAI HATS :—

THE DOUBLE FELT HAT WITH AIR SPACE BETWEEN, MAY BE WORN IN THE HEAT OF THE DAY OR AT ANY TIME.	
Ladies' best drab felt	16 0
Gentlemen's ditto	16 0
The "Punjaub" of similar make to the Terai, with the addition of an outside felt Turban, extra fine quality	18 0

DRESS HATS :—

OF BEST MAKE AND FINISH.	
Black Silk, Superior, very light	12 8
Drab Shell ditto.	9 0

STRAW HATS :—

OF SUPERFINE TUSCAN STRAW.	
Gentlemen's and Youths', ventilated, for Boating, etc.	3 0

TRAVELLING HATS AND CAPS :—

THE TWEEDS ARE OF THE LATEST PATTERNS AND NEAT COLOURS.		
Black Soft Silk lined, extra superfine felt, a good travelling wideawake, suitable as an evening hat		12 8
Soft Stitched Hats, in different coloured Tweeds	from	3 8 to 5 0
Scotch Caps, best wool		4 8
The "Osman," a turban-shaped soft cloth Cap		3 0
The "Khiva," a tweed helmet with or without ear flags		3 0

PUGREES :—

White Muslin, with fancy stripes and ends	from	1 0 to 3 0
White Spun Silk	„	3 8 to 5 0
Handsome coloured Silk, thick	„	5 0 to 7 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WE SELL FOR PROMPT CASH ONLY.
OUR GOODS ARE MARKED AT A RATE OF PROFIT USUAL ON WHOLESALE TRANSACTIONS.

WE KEEP NO BOOKS.

Our scale of charge is regulated exclusively for customers who, NOT requiring CREDIT themselves, are disinclined to pay for those who DO require credit, and for others who do not pay at all.

JUST TO HAND,
NEW GOODS FOR ALL DEPARTMENTS.
CATALOGUES NOW READY.

BOMBAY CASH BAZAAR,
ESPLANADE CROSS-ROAD, CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

BRANCH—
POONA CASH BAZAAR,
EAST-STREET, POONA.

J. NEUBERG'S INDIAN CIGAR FACTORY.

CHEROOTS AND CIGARS

manufactured of

TRICHINOPOLY, DINDIGUL, PONDICHERRY AND COCONADA TOBACCO.

By direct Importation,

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS,
MANILLA CIGARS, AND CHEROOTS
(Cavite Brands),
VEVEY (Swiss) CIGARS, AND BURMAH CHEROOTS.

CIGARETTE FACTORY,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

FOURTEEN Brands to select from.
Mild, Medium, and Full flavoured.—Manufactured daily.

TOBACCOS,

CUT AND PLUG.

Special attention is respectfully invited to this department. SMOKING MIXTURES. BIRD'S-EYE, SHAG, &c., &c., manufactured daily fresh and fresh, and acknowledged throughout India as being far superior to the best of Imported preparations, combining every *desiderata* required in Tobacco by Smokers of all degrees.

The Largest, Freshest, and most Varied Assortment in all India.

General Price List forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS OPTICIANS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, are a striking illustration of the excellent results obtained by them in the manufacture of cheap watches. Price Rs. 25, 26, 27. One year's guarantee.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s RAILWAY WATCHES are unsurpassed in regard to solidity of construction, durability and correctness in time keeping. Price in metal case with key, Rs. 40, 50; keyless, Rs. 50; in fine silver case, with key, Rs. 50; keyless, Rs. 70. Guarantee 2 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, in open face hunting and half-hunting cases, can be confidently recommended not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases, and their exceedingly neat appearance. Price, in open face cases, Rs. 40, 50; in hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 45, 50, 60.

Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.

FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

Lessee and Directress, MISS EDITH WILSON.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

THIS EVENING,
FRIDAY, 27th JANUARY,
NO PERFORMANCE,
owing to the preparations for
THE PANTOMIME.

SATURDAY, 28th JANUARY,
THE GRAND PANTOMIME,
THE FORTY THIEVES
OR
HARLEQUIN ALI BABA,
AND
THE POLISHED ROBBER
OF
THE ENCHANTED CAVERN.

THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT SCENERY
Including the
GORGEOUS TRANSFORMATION,
designed and executed by
HERR MAURICE FREYBERGER.

The new overture and incidental music composed and arranged by
MR. DUDLEY WYATT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Private Box (to admit 4), Rs. 16; Orchestra Stall, Rs. 4; Pit Stall, Rs. 2; Pit, Re. 1; Back Seats, As. 8.

Boxes and Orchestra Stalls can be reserved at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

Doors open at 8-30 p.m.; performance commences at 9 p. m. (Bombay Time.)

Stage Manager..............Mr. F. MERER.
Business Manager..........Mr. GEO. NORVILLE.

NOTICE.

MISS WILSON requests that all Bills against her for Gas, Printing, &c., should be sent for payment to Mr. NORVILLE, at the Theatre, every MONDAY, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

KEMP'S CHOLERA TINCTURE.

WITHOUT exception the best of all remedies for Diarrhœa, Cholera, and complaints of a like nature; whether for domestic use or in travelling. Under the recommendation of eminent Medical Men it has for several years been extensively used all over the Presidency, and with results which have everywhere inspired confidence. In Guzerat especially, which has been the scene of repeated epidemics, all testify to its efficacy. Directions, in English, Guzeratee and Urdu on each Phial.

Per Phial Re. 1; per dozen Rs. 10.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD at Kumta on the 13th February, 1882, about 175 khandies of SANDALWOOD of 560 lbs. each. For particulars, apply to Mr. W. R. WOODROW, Assistant Conservator of Forests, Southern Division of Kanara, Sirsi.

W. PEYTON,
Conservator of Forests, Southern Division.
Conservator's office, S. D. Camp Antal, Dharwar Districts, 3rd January, 1882.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND for the Half-year ended 31st December last, of Rs. 25 per share on the old shares of Rs. 500 paid-up, and Rs. 17-8-0 per share on the new shares on which Rs. 400 has been paid, being at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, will be payable on application on and after the 1st February, 1882, to those shareholders whose names are on the Register on the 31st instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 26th to 31st instant, both days inclusive.

By Order,
GREAVES, COTTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
1, Forbes Street, Bombay, 25th January, 1882.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

HEM-STITCHED, WHITE.
½ in., ¾ in., and 1 in. BORDERS.
Rs. 8-8, Rs. 10-8, Rs. 12-8, and Rs. 15-8 per box of one dozen.

HEM-STITCHED COLORED BORDERS.
Rs. 15-0, Rs. 17-8 Rs. 20-0, and Rs. 24-0 per box of one dozen.

FANCY BORDERS COLORED.
Rs. 1-0, Rs. 1-8, Rs. 2-0 and Rs. 2-4 each.

FANCY BORDERS WHITE.
Rs. 1-4, Rs. 1-8, and Rs. 2-4 each.

WHITE HEM-STITCHED IN FANCY BOXES

Handsome Box containing ½ doz.	Rs.	5 8
Handsome Box containing ½ doz.	„	5 8
Rich Silk Embroidered Box contg. ½ doz. ...	„	8 8
Box with Real Oil Painting contg. ½ doz....	„	10 8

LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
Rs. 6-8, Rs. 8-8, and Rs. 9-8 per doz.

10 per cent. discount for cash.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

HAMILTON'S.—A most comfortable and cleanly hotel, the best I have ever seen in India. Food excellent, and all the comforts of a private house.—W. ANDERSON, Major, 13th N.I. 7th January, 1882.

OVERLAND HAMS, BACON and CHEESES at the Provision Cash Stores, Fort and Market, W. J. ESSAI.

WANTED OFFICE TENT, new, or good as new, about 14 feet square. Apply Lt. BURN-MURDOCH, R.E., D. P. W. Railways, Bombay.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Billiard-table manufacturers, have every requisite for BILLIARD and Bagatelle Tables at their premises. 18, Marine-street.

ESPLANADE Mess Tent, opposite to Band-stand. Comfortable accommodation for Married and Single Gentleman. Rooms open to sea-breeze on every side.

JUST received, real Satsooma, Kanga, and Enamelled curiosities and handsome Japanese cloth painted screens in great variety.—P. C. Kharas, Apollo St.

MORE than 800 SEWING-MACHINES and all their spare parts always in stock. Needles, Re. 1 a doz. Shuttles Rs. 2 each. Machines thouroughly cleaned and repaired. 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

THE HAIR-CUTTING SALOON managed by J. MANOLESCU, No. 3, Meadow-street, Fort.

ARAB HORSES for SALE at Parell Road Commission Stables, near Sir J. J. Hospital. FRAMJEE FURDOONJEE COLAH, Proprietor.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. D. Mackichan will deliver a lecture on Electricity this (Friday) evening at 8-30.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1882. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

WANTED, for Kurrachee, a competent BOOK-KEEPER. None need apply who have not a thorough knowledge of Book-keeping. Apply with copies of testimonials to "R.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

MAHABLESHWAR READY-LAID DAK. Comfortable Phaetons and Tongas can be had from Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, Civil Lines, Poona at a very moderate rate.

JUST unpacked an excellent and choice selection of JAPANESE, CHINESE and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES. Prices moderate. An inspection kindly solicited. GLENROY & Co., No. 11, Humum Street.

FOR SALE, the following valuable RACE HORSES, the property of Mr. HERBERT; for performance see *Asian* Pocket book. Blue Light, Linkboy, At Last, and King Arthur. These horses are now on work at Bombay, and for price and particulars apply to Mr. H. G. BOWEN, Adelphi Hotel.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

PARMESAN CHEESE, in bottles, Eleme Figs and Turkish delight, in 1lb. boxes, PEARSE, 23, Apollo Street, and 23, Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

SION PAPER COMPANY, Limited. (In Liquidation.)

CREDITORS of this company are requested to SEND in their CLAIMS to the undersigned within fourteen days from this date when the accounts of the liquidation will be closed.

FUTTEHALLY SHAIKAHMED,
Bombay, 14th January, 1882. Liquidator.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received at noon on the 15th February, 1882, for the SUPPLY of and REPAIRS to BARRACK FURNITURE for the year 1882-83.

All information on this subject may be obtained by personal application, at the office of the EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, Bombay Defences, Mazagon, during office hours.

Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the contract.

The Executive Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. H. HAYDON, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received at noon on the 15th February, 1882, for the execution of ORDINARY and PETTY REPAIRS to all the MILITARY and CIVIL BUILDINGS, in charge of the Defences Office, at Bombay, Butchers Island and Hog Island for the season 1882-83. Conditions and forms of contract can be seen and copies of schedules of rates obtained on payment of Rs. 1-4-0 per copy at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Mazagon, during office hours. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 to be forfeited in case of refusal to sign the contract.

The Executive Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. H HAYDON, Captain, R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES! VALENTINES!

The Attention of the public generally is called to a very Large assortment, just receivad from London. Such Elegant emblems of love and affection certainly could Not possibly be obtained except at this establishment. The prices being low, they are within the reach of all. In design they have been pronounced to be charming. Now is the time for those wishing to give proof of their Endless affection, to examine the extensive and rich Stock

At BOLTON & Co.

THE TENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED, will be held at No 9, Elphinstone Circle, on FRIDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 4-30 p.m.

(1) To receive Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 31st December 1881.
(2) To declare a Dividend.
(3) To confirm election of J. R. Duxbury, Esq., as a Director.
(4) To elect Directors and Auditor.
(5) To consider proposals of Messrs. E. Dyer and Co., Brewers, and the Nynee Tal Brewery Co. for Guarantee of Government contracts, and to pass Resolutions thereon.
(6) To transact any other business that may be brought before the meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
D. D. SHROFF,
Bombay, 21st January, 1882. Acting Secretary.

LATEST FASHIONABLE NOVELTY IN
LADIES' HOSIERY,
Suitable for Evening or Carriage wear.
WHITE LISLE THREAD HOSE
with lace fronts, Rs. 3-8 per pair.
Cash Rs. 3-2 „ „
All sizes in Stock.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
INTERNATIONAL MONEY CONFERENCE.
Held at Paris in 1881.
Condensed and translated from the official Procès Verbaux.
WITH NOTES AND APPENDICES.
By A. Cotterell Tupp, B. A., F. S. S., Accountant-General, Bombay.

Part 1	Rs.	1 8
Part 2	„	2 0
Part 3	„	3 0
Three parts complete in 1 Vol.	„	7 0

THACKER & CO., Limited.

SOUNDY AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.—Some splendid specimens of this makers instruments, made to order. The special design and form of construction only ... be had of SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

PIANOS, by Roenisch, Dresden, in Canadian walnut screwed and secured in ... possible way to withstand the effects of the climate. Only to be had of SOUNDY and Co., Li...

ENTIRE IRON FRAME PIANOS, ... be had of SOUNDY and Co., Limited. ... purchasers can see that the Piano frame is co... not merely iron bars bolted to a wood frame.

COLLARD and COLLARD.—Pian... celebrated maker, who now make a spec... small grand to our order. Some magnificent ... to select from. SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

KAPS, of Dresden, solid Mahog... Iron Frame. Short grands, also overst... grands. Only to be obtained from Soundy and ...

PIANOS, by Neumayer, of Be... overstrung. Iron Frame Ebonized ca...

STEINWAY action Pianos, by ... of Dresden. These actions have brass ...ndards and rails instead of wood.

SYMPATHET... ...on frame over-strung, grand s... new and scientific pr... ...made upon an entirely damper wires so co... ...hich the jingling of the ... obviated. ...square Pianos is entirely

AMERICAN O...ANS, we can offer a selection from the ... makers, of known repute, and at prices lower than ... hitherto charged, as we import direct from Ameri...

ORGANS, by the well known American firms, ...son and Hamlin, Clough and Warren Sterling ... Coy., Bell Organ Coy., the Carpenter Organ Coy., ...d others.

HARMONIUMS being greater in dema... than ever, we always keep a large stock to sel... from. They can now be seen open in our saloons.

ALEXANDER and SONS, of Paris, Traysе... of Stuttgart, Schiedmayer, of Stuttgart and oth... makers Harmoniums are always kept in stock by Sound... and Co., Limited.

ORNITHOPHONE, giving an exact imitation of singing birds. Any bird note can be imitated at pleasure of operator. Rs. 1-8 and Rs. 1 each. SOUNDY and Co., Ld., Bombay.

MOUTH HARMONICAS, a large assortment, about 300 to select from, some with single notes, double notes, double sides, revolving with four sets of double notes, and some with bell accompaniment. Annas 12 to Rs. 10 each. SOUNDY & Co., Ld., Bombay.

OCARINAS, an improved kind, at from Rs. 1-8 each to Rs. 20 each. Some with tuning slide and with key. SOUNDY, & Co., Limited, Bombay. Instruction books, 12 annas each.

BRASS WHISTLES, any note from B flat to upper octave C. Some with plated mouth-piece and cylinder before improved kind. Conical form Rs. 1 for large sizes and 12 annas each for smaller, cylinder form. Rs. 2. and 2-8 each.

STATUARY, a beautiful collection of works of Art in Terra Cotta, Plaister, Parian, &c. An inspection is invited. SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

BARBATINE, some exquisite specimens of table ornaments in vases of this new Art workmanship, the first imported into Bombay.

LAVA WARE, vases of most chaste designs; also a variety of Porcelain, and Sagsuma ware.

ORGUINETTES.—These American Musical novelties are kept in all the best forms. Illustrated price list on application.

NON PLUS ULTRA ORGANINA, a portable instrument worked by a handle and roller acting on an endless band. Price, Rs. 28 each.

MINIATURE ANGLO GERMAN CONCERTINAS, wonderful toned little instruments, full of power, superior finish, rosewood with 20 keys in polished mahogany box Rs. ... Our speciality. SOUNDY, and Co., Ld.

FLUTES, COCOA WOOD Concert Flutes of the cone or cylinder form, 8 German silver keys. Rs. 25 to 75 each.

PICTURES, a splendid assortment of Oil Paintings, Oleographs, Lithographs, and Photographs, Landscapes, Figures, classical and other subjects. Several hundred to select from.

BILLIARD players are invited to inspect our patent Billiard markers, a most ingenious contrivance to enable players to mark their own games. Made in German silver. Price per pair Rs. 50. SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 26.

THE full amount of Government Drafts were again taken up yesterday in London, the minimum rate being 1-8d. Bombay got about 22 lacs, Calcutta a little over 27 lacs, and the small balance went to Madras. The shipment of Silver from England to Bombay for the week is again 11 lacs to Calcutta, and Madras *nil*. This metal is again quoted 52d. Money in London seems to be tending dearer, and the rate of discount is given at ⅛ under the Bank rate. About £200,000 had been withdrawn from the Bank for France. Consols are quoted ⅛ lower, *viz.* 99⅝, and Rupee Paper 4 per cent. is ¼ lower also. They now stand at 84. The amount of Bills upon India to be allotted next week is again £500,000.

The Liverpool Cotton Market is described as "dull." Sales 8,000 bales, but official quotations unaltered. London Cotton Market closed steady to arrive. "Good" Oomras February-March are quoted 5 3-16d., being 1-16d. under the rate of the day before; and Good Broach same shipment is quoted 6d., being 1-32d. under that of the previous day.

From New York prices come practically the same. The receipts so far for this week are again very short, being only 59,000 bales for the 5 days from the 21st to 23rd inclusive. During the next two to three months, these receipts are a matter of most vital moment to all interested in the Cotton trade. The much debated question of the extent of the new crop is as difficult to form an opinion on as ever. The "best" authorities still differ as much as a million bales. Indeed, if we take the extremes, the difference is quite a million and a half. Neil Bros. who for the past two years have been almost alone in predicting large crops, this year go in for a small one. They still stand to it. This year they say the falling off in the receipts will become very decided in February, and in March it will be almost "perpendicular," which we presume means they will fall away almost to nothing. On the other hand, however, other authorities take quite a different view. They point to the fact that Cotton for delivery in March and April has always been worth nearly 1 cent per lb. above the rate for ready. The planters are now rich and able to hold back, and are not likely to bring it to market and sell it off at the low price, while by waiting, they could get one so much better. They therefore argue that there is plenty of Cotton still in the plantations.

The COTTON market here to-day is very dull with only a limited demand, even at a reduction of 1 to 2 Rupees in yesterday's quotations. Good Oomras we cannot quote to-day above Rs. 192, and Fully Good Fair, Rs. 182.

Good Broach and Good Hingunghat are both Rs. 2 under our yesterday's rates, and business can to-day be done in them at Rs. 222-23 and Rs. 218, respectively.

EXCHANGE closes for the mail very firm at yesterday's rates.

GOVERNMENT PAPER and Shares.—There is no material alteration in these since yesterday.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Teddington, 1,310 tons, Captain J. Botter, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Swift Sure, 1,256 tons, Captain J. Gibson, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Cerigo, 1,250 tons, Captain H. Holmes, sailed yesterday for Trieste, &c., with a general cargo.

THE brig Flour de Diu, 99 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Mazanbique, with a general cargo, and 30 deck passengers.

THE brig Salamathy, 124 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Mozambique, with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE barqur Ebenezer, 348 tons, Captain H. Sorenson, will sail to-day for Calcutta with a cargo of 12,876 maunds salt.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Abyssinia, 713 tons, Captain. K. Macaulay, arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Major H. E. Thomas, Mr. Ascher, and 59 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chanda, 1,304 tons, Captain E. C. Russell, sailed yesterday for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Candeiro, Mr. Morcuo, Mr, and Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, Mr. F. W. Lord, C. S., Mr. T. B. O'Shea, Dr. Cruickshank, one clerk of Port-Office, and 30 deck.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Zambesi 1,540 tons. Captain L. H. Moule, which arrived in harbour on the 25th instant from China, &c., brought the following cargo:—From Hongkong.—346 chests tea, 8 packages rum, 26 bundles matting, 294 cases preserves, 144 cases camphor, 97 cases glass bangles, 72 cases firecrackers, 496 packages sugarcandy, 1,256 cases chinaware, 51 cases beads 6 cases false pearls, 1 box silver coins, 3 boxes specie, 1 box gold leaves, 2 cases white copper, 5 cases trunks, 250 cases assia, 25 cases wax, 2,000 bags sugar, 87 packages silk, 22 cases japanware, 2 cases peppermint flowers, 10 cases brass leaves, 13 cases umbrellas, 5 cases fans, and 4 cases china roots. From Penang.—3 cases mace, 1 case cigars, and 200 slabs tin. From Singapore—4 boxes specie, 48 cases benzoin, 159 packages nutmegs, 4 cases mace, 1 case preserves, 147 packages tapioca, 51 cases lac, 327 packages coffee, 93 packages long pepper, 5 cases fruits, 2 packages garrow wood, 7 cases cigars, 200 slabs tin, 50 packages hemp, 50 packages gambier, 5 chests tea, and 1,350 planks.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
25	Abyssinia (s)	Macaulay	Bussorah, Jan. 13.
26	H. M. S. Orontes	Kinabam	Natal, Jan. 6.
	Poona (s)	Chapman	London.
	H. M. S. Serapis	O'Twiss	Portsmouth, Dec. 30.

DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
Burmah (s)	Nailer	Persian Gulf.
[illegible]orun (s)	Baker	C. and Cutch.
[illegible] V. Troop	P rker	False Point.
[illegible]rona (s)	Ashdown	Trieste, &c.
[illegible]rigo (s)	Holmes	Trieste, &c.
[illegible]iftSure (s)	Gibson	Marseilles.
[illegible]dington (s)	Rotter	Marseilles.
[illegible]nda (s)	Russell	Calcutta.

[illegible]owing vessels obtained their port clearances:—

[illegible] Ebenezer, Sorensen, to Calcutta.
[illegible] de Diu, Nacoda, to Mozambique.
[illegible]amatty, Nacoda, to Mozambique.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

[illegible](s) .... Lunham ..... Southampton.
[illegible] .... Raffin .... Bombay, Jan. 9.
[illegible](s) .... Harris .... Rangoon, Jan. 12.
[illegible]nburgh .. Jack .... Liverpool, Dec. 16.
Hors[illegible]onard .... McMullan .. Shields, Sept. 21.
Glen Ca[illegible] .... Jackson .... Liverpool, Sept. 24.
[illegible]adh .... Lamont .... Bombay, Nov. 21.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 22.—Stean.
City of Venice and [illegible] Lennox, Chancellor,

DAILY IMPO[RTS.—J]ANUARY 26.

FROM LI[VERP]OOL.

Bretton Hall (s)—4 cases sheet [illegible], Essoofally Abdoolally; 19 cases papers, S. A. S. [illegible]ss, Essoofally Abdoolally; Hajee Oosman Tar Mahamed; [illegible] awood; 12 cases clocks, hard spelter, Byramjee Shapoorjee; 725 plates and 44 bags Jamasjee and Co; 500 boxes candies, [illegible] cases matches, Castalia (s)—8 casks padlocks, John S. El[illegible]ee Bazonjee. casks brasswire, Nuboobhoy Mahamed[illegible] and Co; 10 yellow metal sheets, Benn, Ashley and Co; [illegible] 25 beer, Edujee Bazonjee; 8 drums disinfecting [illegible] and 10 casks chemicals, D. S. Kemp and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Penthesilea—8 casks earthenware, Ardaseer Sorabjee.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Manilla (s)—60 boxes brandy and 35 cases champagne, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla (s)—20 boxes liquer, D. D. Shah; 26 boxes brandy, Edujee Bazonjee; 80 boxes brandy, D. P. Batha and Co; 50 boxes brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee; 195 boxes brandy, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 825 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 26.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Parkland (s)—116 bales wool, Hurjeewan Vussonjee; 300 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 153 bales cotton, Kewaldass Tricomdass; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 30 bales cotton, Motichund Santookchund; 84 bales cotton, Heerjee Manuck; 300 cwts myrabolams, Khattow Mathura; 100 bales hemp Bhugwandass Jeewraj.

Boyne (s)—1,600 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee and Co; 1,000 cwts wheat, Bapty Brothers; 69 bales cotton, Tyebjee and Co; 7.0 bales cotton, John Marshall; 390 bales cotton and 4,300 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 338 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee; 9 bales rags, Heerjee Dayall; 225 cwts myrabolams, Gocuidass Jaithanee; 225¼ cwts myrabolams, Dewjee Jaiwat; 1,600 cwts wheat, Purbut Heerjee.

Llanarthen (s)—25 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 1,760 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsey and Co.

Scots Grey (s)—195 cwts linseed and 300 cwts mustardseed, Sewjee Dhurumsey; 400 cwts wheat, Luckmedass Naroudass; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 280 cwts wheat, Vurdhmon Govindjee; 800 cwts wheat, Govindjee Madhowjee; 100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 397 cwts myrabolams, Jairam Dayall.

Laleham (s)—300 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 223 bales cotton, Venichund Joitadass; 100 bales cotton, Taluckchund and Shapoorjee; 1,600 cwts wheat, Mottee Jetta; 13¼ cwts coir yarn, Finlay Muir and Co; 60 bales cotton, Amtharam Lajaram; 200 bales cotton, J. C. Bushby and Co; 680 cwts wheat, Lalljee Poonsee and Co; 200 cwts coir yarn, Roysee Amerchund.

Clan Alpine (s)—270 cwts myrabolams, Dosabhoy Dunjeebhoy; 5,000 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Claudius (s)—100 bales cotton, A. Blascheck and and Co; 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 750 bags myrabolams, Robertson Brothers and Co; 1,118 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co; 1,600 cwts wheat, Gangjee Nurput; 4,000 cwts wheat, F. Masotti and Co: 332½ cwts myrabolams, Vuliubdass Purshotum; 13 bales hides, Natha Essa; 8.0 cwts wheat, Maisee Corsee; 800 cwts wheat, Hunsraj Pudomsee; 15 bales carpets, Pragjee Heerjee; Heerjee; 100 cwts olibanum, Aily Mahomed Hassum; 22 bales hides, Dawoodbhoy Husson.

Prince Frederick Coral (s)—208¼ cwts wheat, Luckadass Munjee; 128 cwts coir yarn, Bysee Amerchund; 19 cwts indigo, Rusoolbhoy Rahimbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Manilla (s)—110 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 10 bundles silk, Hajee Zanal Abedin; 4,199 cwts gingellysed, Lang Moir and Co.

Sybilla (s)—128 cwts wheat, Ralli Brother.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla (s)—150 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Castalia (s)—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 60 tons old iron, Rajaram Tyebjee and Co; 200 cwts wheat, William Bell and Co; 100 bales cotton, Olcese and Co; 3,129 cwts gingellyseed, R. Lupi and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong (s)—32 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram.

Bangalore (s)—76 bales cotton and 75 cwts sharkfins, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahomed; 44 cwts sharkfins Currimbhoy Ebram; 56 cwts broken glass and 3 cwts horns, Datardina Mowjee; 18½ cwts ivory, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 22 chests opium, N. J. Abraham; 8 chests opium, E. J. Abraham; 7 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee; 82 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 51 bales cotton Ramjeedass Luckmeedass; 10 chests opium, Tata and Co; 4 chests opium, F. N. Postwalla.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bangalore (s)—18 cwts fennelseed, Datardina Mowjee; 30 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 13 chests opium, Tarachund Seetaram; 3 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 2 chests opium, Buldewdass Ramrutton.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 27.

(Before the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT and the Hon'ble MR. JUSTICE MELVILL).

MOTION.

424—Payne and G.—CassiraoBaba SahebHolkar and others vs Aban Sha Sabit Ali and another—Tobin and R.
425—Craigie, L. and O.—Motilal Sewlal vs Aban Sha Sabit Ali and another—Tobin and R.

(Before the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT).

In the matter of the will of the property and credits of Bapoojee Vicajee Meherjee, deceased, JamsetjeeBurjorjee Vicajee, applicant—Shapurjee and T. Suit for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

450-79—Craigie, L and O—C. A. Turner vs Kessowjee Naik—Hearn, C. and L.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

FOR CONSENT DECREE.

172-91—Ardesir and H.—Sorabjee Muncherjee Mistry vs Meherbai—Prescot and W.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

645-79—Jefferson B and D (for pauper)—Devbai vs Itchalal Vundrawandas and others—J. Macfarlane and Chalk and W. (for pauper)—Part heard.
115-80—Chalk and W. (for pauper)—Dayabhoy Hurridas vs Itchalal Vundrawandas and others—J. Macfarlane.
487-79—J. Macfarlane—Motivow and others vs Cassibai—Hearn, C. and L.—Part heard.
446-80—J. C. Cama—Thackersey Jaitha vs Trickumjee Velliee and others—J. B and D., P. and G. and J. Macfarlane.
In the matter of the Indian Companies' Act X of 1866, and in the matter of the Fleming S. and W. Co., and in the matter of the New Fleming S. and W. Co., Ardesir and H., and C., L. and O.—Jehangir Gustadjee and another, petitioner.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSES.

423-81—Chalk and W.—Annie Hemingway vs J. Hemingway—Hearn, C. and L.
523-81—Hearn, C. and L.—J. Hemingway vs Annie Powar *alias* Annie Hemingway—Chalk and W.

SHORT CAUSE.

516-81—J. C. Cama Jamsetjee Pallonjee and others vs Ruttonsey Tricumjee and another—A. F. Turner.

LONG CAUSES.

339-81—Macfarlane and E.—Ahmed Soonjee vs Chunda Ramjee and others—Nanu and H., and R. M. Savani.
535-80—R. M. Sayani—Cursonjee Hunsraj and others vs Gungachurun Shewpursad and others—Tobin and R.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 26.

Dyur, Lieut., 17th Lancers, on leave, from Mhow.
Fortescue, Lieut. and Adjt., 17th Lancers, on leave, from Mhow.
Langridge, Surg., on duty, from Natal.
Mamleton, Surg., on duty, from Natal.
Hickman, Major, 14th Hussars, on duty, from Natal.
Pierson, Captain and Adjt., Hampshire, on duty, from Bangalore.
Thomas, Major, Dy. Ast. Adjt. Genl. for Musketry, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 25.

Going, Vet. Surg., to rejoin, to secundrabad.

JANUARY 26.

Gulliver, Major Genl., R. E., on leave, England.
Fuller, Major Genl., R. E., on duty, to Guzerat.
Carey, Surg., on duty, to Allababad.
McCracken, Surg., on duty, to Allahabad.
Wilkinson, Brig. Genl., Staff, on duty, to Sealkote.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LT.-COL. COMDT. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.
Bombay, January 27.

The Regiment will parade under the Commandant on Saturday next, the 28th inst., at the Town Hall, at 5-30 p.m. (Madras time). Red uniform with helments, arms, and accoutrements to be worn. Members are reminded that Saturday next is the last Saturday in the month; they are therefore expected to attend. Those who are unable to do so should either apply for leave or furnish a medical certificate as for the annual inspection parade. Members if punctual will be supplied with tram tickets at Byculla, Girgaum, Grant Road and Colaba. As the annual inspection parade will take place shortly it is hoped that all members will do their utmost to attend regularly for the remaining Saturday's parade up to the inspection.

Vol. H. Maidment having joined is taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to "D." Company.

There will be squad and Company drill this (Friday) evening near the European General Hospital at 5-45 o'clock (Madras time). All members are requested to attend.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 26.)

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Rt. Hon. the Govr. has been pleased to appoint Major A. R. Heyland, 1st Bo. Lancers, to be Atty. Secy. on his Personal Staff, vice Lieut. Col. H. H. D. Stracey, Scots Guards, resigned.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 30th Dec. 1881:—

24th Regt. N. I.—Jamadar Ellezerjee Israel to be Subhedar and Havaldar Bhanoo Ghadee to be Jamadar, vice Girmuya Coonbee, deceased.

Sub-Condr. J. Riding, P. W. D. Warrant officer, has been permitted by the Secy. of State for India to return to duty.

The undermentioned Warrant and Commissioned officers have been granted by the Secy. of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified:—

Condr. A. Tarrant, Ordce. Dept., six months, medical certificate.
Sur.-Major E. H. R. Langley, B. A., three months, medical certificate.
Apoth. W. R. Scroggie, six months, private affairs (without pay).
Capt. T. R. M. Macpherson, S. C., two and half months, medical certificate.
Sur. W. G. H. Henderson, six months, medical certificate.

Major W. S. Peat, Gen. List, Cav., Sqn. Comdr., 1st Bo. Lancers, is allowed furlough to Europe for one year on medical certificate, with the necessary subsidiary leave.

Major H. F. Whyte is permitted to resign his Command and Commission in the B., B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteer Corps.

Sub-Condr. John O'Sullivan, Unattached List, P. W. D., is promoted to the rank of Condr., with effect from the 16th Nov., vice Cogan, reduced by sentence of a Court Martial.

The following Native promotions are made, with effect from the 1st Jan:—

29th Regt. N. I.—Jamadar Dost Mahomed to be Subhedar and Havaldar-Major Emam Bux to be Jamadar, vice Itoojee Kuddum, pensioned.
1st Regt. Sind Horse,—Kote Defedar Nubeedad Khan to be Jamadar, vice Himmut Khan, pensioned.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. G. C. Reynell, M.A., Chaplain of Byculla, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years from the 2nd Feb. next.

The Rev. J. Higgins, Chaplain of Dhárwár, is appointed Chaplain of Byculla from the 2nd Feb. next, the date of departure of the Rev. Mr. Reynell on furlough to Europe.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt. W. B. Ferris and Lieut. G. E. H. Cates respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Adjt., Kolhapur Inf., on the 14th inst.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Krishnajee Ramchandra has been appointed to be sub. *pro tem.* Clerk of the Sub. Judge's Court at Chikodi in the Belgaum Dist.

Mr. Jivajee Balcrishna has been appointed to be [illegible] Clerk of the Sub. Judge's Court at [illegible]undatti in the Belgaum Dist.

Azam Laxman Krishna, sub. *pro tem.* Head Karkun of Taluka Bijapur in the Dist. of Kaladgi, is appointed to be a Magte. of the Third Class in that Dist.

Dr. A. D. Pollen, Special Judge under Act XVII. of 1879, is allowed privilege leave of absence for three months from the 2nd March next.

Mr. Ramchandra Balkrishna Chitale is appointed to act as Second Class Sub. Judge at Muddebihal in the Belgaum Dist. during the absence of Rao Saheb Krishnarao Madhavrao Huligolkar, or until further orders.

Rao Saheb Parashram Balal Joshi, Second Class, Third Grade, Sub. Judge at Vengurla in the Ratnagiri Dist., is transferred to Chiplun in the same Dist.

Rao Saheb Vishnu Vasudev Phadke, Second Class, Fourth Grade, Sub. Judge, doing duty as Jt. Sub. Judge at Dapoli in the Ratnagiri Dist., is transferred to Vengurla in the same Dist.

H. E. the Gor. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments of Clerks of the Sub. Judges' Courts in the Thana Dist:—

Mr. Ramchandra Moreshwar to be Clerk of the Second Class Sub. Judge's Court at Bhiwndi, vice Mr. Balwant Dhonddeo, deceased.
Mr. Parashram Ghanasham to be Clerk of the Second Class Sub. Judge's Court at Mahad, vice Mr. Ramchandra Moreshwar, transferred to Bhiwndi.

Rao Saheb Achut Jagannath Ghate delivered over charge of the Second Class Subdt. Judge's Court at Chiplun in the Ratnagiri Dist. on the 1st instant.

Rao Saheb Atmaram Jamnadass Kaji received charge of his duties as Joint Second Class Subt. Judge at Satara on the 20th inst.

Mr. C. E. G. Crawford, C. S., returned to Bombay on the 19th inst. from the furlough granted to him in Govt. Notification, dated the 28th Dec. 1880, and subsequently extended by H. M.'s Secy. of State for India.

Rao Saheb Gulabdass Laldass, Acting Second Class Subdt. Judge of Vita in the Satara Dist., passed an Examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard on the 11th Jan.

A'zam Tekchand valad Thakurdass, Head Munshi of the Jacobabad Taluka in the Upper Sind Frontier Dist., is appointed to be a Magte. of the Third Class in that Dist.

Rao Saheb K. Ramchandra and Rao Saheb G. Dajee Deshmukh, respectively delivered over and received dharge of the Second Class Sub. Judge's Court at Malegaon in the Thana Dist. on the 16th instant.

Mr. Ramchandra Moreshwar is appointed, to be Clerk of the Sub. Judge's Court at Shevgaon, in the Ahmednagar Dist.

Mr. Balkrishna Raoji is appointed, to be Clerk of the Sub. Judge's Court at Kopargaon in the Ahmednagar Dist.

The Rt. Hon. the Govr. in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb Lakshman Moreshwar Sathe, Magte. of the Second Class in the Dist. of Khandesh, with power to try cases under the Opium Act, 1878.

Rao Saheb M. L. Kantharia, Second Class First Grade, Sub. Judge, and British Girassias' Agent, Baroda, is appointed to be First Class, Third Grade. Sub. Judge, vice Rao Bahadur R. S. Gutikar, retired.

Rao Saheb G. V. Bhanap, Acting First Class Sub. Judge, Karwar, is appointed to be sub. *pro tem.* First Class, Third Grade, Sub. Judge, during the absence of Rao Saheb M. L. Kantharia, or until further orders.

Mr. R. S. Fagan, Dist. Forest Officer, Sholapur, passed an examination on the 9th Oct. last under the rules prescribed for the examination of Forest Officers.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Edwin J. Harrison passed an examination in Marathi according to the Higher Standard on the 18th inst.

Mr. Wasudev Pandurang, Asst. Secy. to Govt. in the Revenue, Financial and General Depts., is allowed privilege leave of absence for two months.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. H. Hallum, Exe. Engr., Third Grede, is transferred from the Dhond and Manmad Ry. to the Southern Maratha Rys.

Mr. Hallum will remain in charge of the works in progress on Capital Account on the former line until they are completed.

Lieut. J. Burn-Murdoch, R. E., is trausferred from the Office of the Cong. Engr. for Railways to the charge of the Satara Div., W. Deccan Ry. Survey, with effect from the 4th Feb.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS, APPOINTMENTS &c.

Mr. P. H. Dastoor delivered over and Mr. H. Kennedy received charge of the office of Dist. Supdt. of Police, Kolaba, on the 30th Dec.

Rao Saheb N. Wassudeo, Proby. Mamlatdar of Mahim in Thana, is confirmed in his appointment.

Messrs. W. Fowler and H. G. Bulkley respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Asst. Collr. of Salt Revenue, Alibag Range, on the 13th inst.

Mr. W. G. Betham, Asst. Consr. of Forests, First Grade, Kolaba, delivered over and Mr. A. D. Wilkins, Asst. Consvr. of Forests, Second Grade, received charge of the Dist. Forest Office, Kolaba, on the 7th Jan.

Messrs. M. D'Cruz and J. M. Fernandez respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Sub-Asst. Consvr. of Forests, N. Divn. of Kanara, on the 6th Jan.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

FINLAY—ALLAMBY—January 25th, at St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, John William Finlay, son of the late Senior Apothecary P. J. Finlay, Madras Medical Service, to Emily, third daughter of T. C. Allamby, Esq., of Ootacamund, Nilgiris.

ROCHFORT—MACFARLAINE—January 25th, at Goolburgah, by the Rev. W. F. Archibald, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Herbert Gustavus Rochfort, Assistant Superintendent, Revenue Survey Department, to Miss Selina Hayes Milbourne, daughter of the late T. M. MacFarlaine, C. E., A. I. C. E., late Executive Engineer, H. H. the Nizam's P. W. D. (Madras papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MACPHERSON—December 20th, at Northam, N. Devon, the wife of Iver Macpherson, Esq., of a daughter.
STEWART—January 19th, at Harmutty, North Lukimpur, Assam, the wife of John Stewart, Esq., of a son.
VIGAR—January 22nd, at Bangalore, the wife of E. Vigar, of a son.

DEATH.

VAUGHAN—January 22nd, at 10, Mission Row, Calcutta, from cholera, Revd. James Vaughan, Missionary C. M. S., Krishnaghur, aged 55 years 9 months 22 days.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1882.

THE danger to the public health arising from the defective drainage of the European and business quarter of the Fort, is the subject of a memorial which has just been drawn up for presentation to the Municipal Commissioner. People residing in, or passing through, the Fort are certainly assailed with some of the worst odours that even Bombay can produce, and that is saying a great deal. The memorial states that the stables in the Fort are the source of a good deal of the mischief of which complaint is made. This is unfortunate, for the memorialists regard the proximity of their stables to their residences and offices as an absolute necessity. The drainage from these stables, which are occupied by men as well as by horses, finds its way into "elongated cesspools where the water stagnates and solidifies into soft, black, sticky mud." This is dreadful enough, but we have in addition the misery caused by clouds of mosquitos bred in the stagnant water. We know by experience that a Fort mosquito is particularly active in his habits, and that his sting is particularly poisonous. Why should not the residents of the Fort carry the war into the enemy's country and pour upon the stagnant waters of the Fort drains a liberal quantity of carbolic acid, which is fatal to the mosquito tribe? The statement made in the memorial that "the drainage of the Fort, both in the European and Native quarters, is worse than in any part of the town outside the Fort" is one to which very few will be found to take exception. It is really not an exaggeration to say that the condition of the sewers in the Fort could not well be worse. The sewer in Apollo-street, for instance, is completely without outlet, the only working outlet having been stopped by a pipe in connection with the new sewerage system. The old sewers in the Fort are flat-bottomed, and are constructed on gradients which make them, even at the best of times, cesspools. From the surface of the road to the bottom of the sewer in Apollo-street there is only a depth of three feet, and if this drain were not cleaned out every fortnight, the matter which it contains would burst the narrow bounds and overflow the road. It is hardly credible, and yet it is a fact, that a number of houses are placed in direct connection with these sewers, in some cases without traps, whilst in other cases traps are used which, however theoretically perfect they may be, are practically not air-tight; consequently, the sewer gas of necessity finds its way into the houses. This state of things is of course fraught with danger to the public health, and the Municipal Commissioner, the Medical Officer of Health and the Health Department generally have had their attention directed to it for some time past. Mr. Rienzi Walton, who has from the beginning of this year been placed in general charge of the sewerage system of the city, has inspected the Fort sewers and pronounced them faulty. He has in several instances severed the connection of houses with these imperfect drains. The Municipal Commissioners has also within the last week given instructions that a number of ventilators should be carried from the sewer in Forbes-street to the roofs of the houses. But what is really required is that the system of new sewers now nearly encircling the Fort should be turned to account, and the streets in the centre of the Fort brought into connection with them by a system of pipe drains, the cost of which would not be very heavy. It is possible that a new drain on a large scale may be required in Parsee Bazaar-street; but, with this exception, the leading lines of sewers for this part of the city are already constructed. The complaint contained in the memorial of the residents of the Fort can only be justly answered in one way, and that is by the immediate expenditure of the necessary funds on the work of improving the drainage of this an important part of the city.

It is the intention of the Municipal authorities to at once sever existing connections between the foul drains of the Fort and the houses. As a rule such connection exists everywhere and they are of the worst type known. Most of them are not even trapped, and where traps are used they are of a kind which, however theoretically perfect, are found in practice to get out of order in a very short time and to remain partially open, allowing deadly sewer-gases to escape readily into the houses. It is essential to the health of the community that these faulty connections be at once severed and their places supplied by a system of syphon connections which will be self-acting, and will render the entrance of sewer-gas into dwelling-houses practically impossible. Mr. Walton, the Executive Engineer, has devised such a system, the operation of which will allow sullage or other matter to pass freely out to the drains while preventing the possibility of any emanations from the latter passing into the building. By a very simple contrivance, while the house is placed in connection with the sewer, the sewer, paradoxical as it may seem, is disconnected from the house, and sewer-gases are conducted in pipes outside the building into the air above the level of the roof. The public, the native public especially, are frightened by the phrase "connecting houses with sewers;" it is supposed that if this be done fever and other morbid germs will infallibly be carried into sleeping and business rooms to the certain destruction of the health of the occupants. This is what actually takes place, in the Fort quarter at all events, under existing faulty arrangements. But if it were understood that the system which it is proposed to introduce would provide effectually for the disconnection of the sewers from the houses there would be no unwillingness to utilise it, and one of the obstacles in the way of abolishing the present most dangerous system would disappear. As matters now stand, it is surprising that the mortality of the Fort should not be excessive. But the returns seem to show that the Fort is an exceptionally healthy district. There is reason to believe, however, that these returns are misleading, for they make no mention of circumstances which considerably modify their significance. A large portion of the Fort, is, like the City of London, occupied in the day-time only, the men of business and professional men who have their offices therein residing with their families and dependants in other parts of Bombay. In addition to this a considerable portion of even the fixed residents are comparatively well off, and when their children are taken ill, they send them away for treatment and change of air. The proportion of old people residing in the business quarter is naturally less than is the case in other parts of the city. All these causes combined take from the value of the returns which appear to demonstrate that the mortality amongst the residents in the Fort is exceptionally light.

We have mentioned above that in Forbes-street ventilating pipes are being carried from the sewer up to the line above the level of the adjacent houses. This device might well be adopted generally throughout the Fort. It could not do any harm, and it might do some good. The contrivance would be all-sufficient for its purpose, but for the fact that there are now at every few yards flag-stones containing five holes each, allowing the immediate escape of great quantities of the sewer gas into the middle of the thoroughfares. Of course it may be asked why these ventilators should not be closed. The answer brings us to the consideration of a fact which appears to have been lost sight of by the Corporation when that body recently decided to proceed with the new drainage system by successive sections, and not as a whole at once. The object of the majority of the Corporation which decided upon this course—against the wishes of the Municipal Commissioner and his officials—was to try the "experiment" of a system of close drainage in one or two districts before applying the system to the whole town. Unfortunately an isolated experiment of this kind is quite futile. It is the fundamental idea of the new drainage scheme to separate the sullage from the storm-waters. The former being carried into the new sewers, while the latter is to be carried off by the existing system of sewers. Consequently, though it is quite possible to remove the sullage of a particular district by a new system of sewers independent of the existing drains, the latter must be left open to receive the storm-waters; and as they form a system complete in itself, the sewer-gas and the sewage from those districts not yet provided with new sewers, will penetrate into the newly sewered area and things will remain, for all practical purposes, just as bad as they were before. If the openings constituting a direct communication between the surface of the streets and the sewers in the Fort, which are now so offensive and so dangerous, were to be closed, there would be no means of carrying off the surface drainage and storm-waters; and when the rains set in, the town would be flooded and rendered uninhabitable. A good deal may be done locally to improve the drainage of the Fort by turning to account the main drains which now nearly surround it; but the fact must be faced that we cannot look for any complete remedy for existing evils until the new drainage system be carried out as a whole. It is too late now to discuss the applicability of a system of underground drainage to a tropical city. The Corporation has approved the scheme. Whether the experiment is to succeed or fail must of course be decided by the result. But there is no chance of the experiment succeeding until it has been tried in its completeness so that success may at least be possible. It is proverbially unsatisfactory to do anything by halves; and the attempt to drain Bombay by fragments must of necessity lead to disappointment as well as to delay.

THE result of the election for the North Riding of Yorkshire is a remarkable evidence of the progress of the land agitation in England. It is a significant fact that a tenant-farmer, standing only on the tenant-farmer platform, should oppose the son of a local peer in a fight for a seat traditionally reserved for Conservatives and landlords. The North Riding is one of the most extensive and most populous constituencies in England. It has an area of 1,350,000 acres, a population of more than 200,000, and an electoral roll of 20,408. Until within the last few years it was entirely agricultural, but the rise of Middlesborough and the Cleveland mining towns, together with the aggrandisement of Scarborough and Whitby, have thrown a percentage of what might be classed as urban votes into the Constituency. Notwithstanding this considerable accession of new blood, the great bulk of the voters are sturdy yeomen, who occupy the farms their forefathers have occupied for ages, who drink port freely, rear matchless shorthorns, and ride to hounds as vigorously and regularly as the acred squires and peers whose proud mansions grace the banks of the Swale, Ure, and Tees. Political feeling has been dormant for generations, and for twenty years no serious attempt has been made to fight the Constituency. By a comfortable arrangement Tory and Liberal landlords decided long ago to divide the honours, and the tenants steadfastly ratified the agreement. The youthful Viscount Helmsley held one seat by virtue of the influence of Duncombe Park, and Mr. Milbank represents the Liberals in right of his relationship to the Duke of Cleveland, whose partial heir he is, and also of his possessions at Thorpe Perrow. In 1865 an attempt to break the compact was sharply resisted, and an interloping Conservative was rejected. In 1868 an eccentric individual named Cayley, who has since devoted his energies to advocating the re-imposition of the corn laws in the columns of the newspapers, stood as a tenant-farmer candidate and made a fool of himself. From its history, therefore, the North Riding is seen to be the type of a comfortable old-fashioned Constituency where politics are unknown, and where the members are conveniently agreed upon after dinner, or over the sherry and biscuits in the Justices' room at Quarter Sessions. The raid of a tenant-farmer into a constituency of this character was an astounding piece of audacity viewed in the light of the good old days "when George the Third was King." It is not surprising that a Conservative should have been returned, but it must give the landed magnates pause to find the "revolt of the farmers" so powerful as to make it a close shave for Mr. Guy Dawnay, himself a magistrate, a foxhunter, a good after-dinner speaker, a patron of stock and of stock shows, and the son of a Yorkshire peer. The political results are trifling, but as an augur of the social ferment at work, the election is decidedly ominous.

THE scandal which has been so tediously enacted at Washington has at length terminated; and the administration of justice freed from the revolting burlesque of the Guiteau trial. The accused has been found guilty of the murder of President Garfield. Justice so long deferred seems likely to overtake the criminal whose audacious travesty of religious insanity has for these many months so painfully shocked the American people and degraded their judicial system before the world. The satisfactory termination of the trial will no doubt tone down a good deal of the bitter censures which have been so freely bestowed on Judge Cox. The fierce attacks on this unfortunate man, though justified by his extraordinary weakness and incapacity, seem to conceal how much of the responsibility may be due to the American judicial system, and to the circumstances under which the trial took place. The district of Columbia, which is really the city of Washington under another name, is neither a State itself nor attached to any one State in the Union, being, in fact, the common property of all. The population is not great nor wealthy, nor, as a rule, unusually ill-behaved. The constitution of the United States requires it to have among other things the judicial organization of a genuine territory. As might be expected, the judgeships in such a small community are but trifling posts, neither endowed with rich endowments nor easy dignity. The functionaries themselves are probably not above the calibre of a Scotch baillie or an English country Justice with a smattering of law. Their level is petty sessions, and indeed they are designed for no weightier task. It was the misfortune of poor Judge Cox that Guiteau did not shoot the late President at Longbranch as he first intended. The execution of the crime in the Washington Railway Station, however, brought the prisoner within the jurisdiction of Columbia, and though Washington is the head-quarters of the United States' Supreme Court, that august body has not the power of *certiorari* which enables the English Court of Queen's Bench to bring all criminal business within its ample scope. The result was that Judge Cox, who never dreamed of adjudicating on more than the guilt or innocence of a pick-pocket or the merits of a drunkard's brawl, was forced to preside over the greatest American criminal trial of the century, to be come the cynosure of the eyes of the civilized world and the butt of keen lawyers and a smart unscrupulous scoundrel. What wonder, then, that Judge Cox lost his head and made himself contemptible by his incapacity. Is it not more astonishing that the trial pulled through at all, and actually resulted in the conviction of the defendant. A correspondent writing three weeks ago stated that the faces of the jury indicated that they had made up their minds to find the prisoner guilty. The capacity of this acute physiognomist has been justified by the result; and to judge from this preliminary observation, it is evident that the jury have long since rated Guiteau's insanity at its true value. It is idle to talk of impeaching Judge Cox. His incapacity was well nigh culpable, as for as stupidity is tantamount to guilt; but it is foolish to lay the burden of an unwise organization on the shoulders of an unfortunate victim of it. It seems to us that no small portion of the blame rests with the executive officers who have permitted an extraordinary license to Guiteau out of court when there could be no possible excuse for it. The fact that he should have been allowed to hold a reception and receive a thousand visitors on New Year's Day shows the laxity of discipline in Washington jails, while the holding of public meetings to discuss and pass resolutions on the trial during its progress proves that the ancient terrors of "contempt of court" are not quite so needless as some persons in England have been trying to make out.

THE name of Mr. T. B. Kirkham, our late Town Councillor, appears as one of the chief speakers at a political demonstration in Cheltenham along with Baron de Ferrieres, M. P. for the borough, and other local leaders of the Liberal party. Mr. Kirkham's speech is given at considerable length in the Cheltenham newspapers, and is described as having been "forcible and convincing," and as having been received "by the large audience with the cordiality it well deserved."

OUR correspondent at Bunder Abbas, writing to us on the 20th January, says:—We had a plentiful shower of rain a few days ago, which I trust will save us from the drought which threatened us. Trade suffered very much from the effects of drought last year, involving the failure of the chief produce, raisins and almonds. To this cause may be attributed the recent mercantile failures both here and in Kerman and Yezd.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 6.

THE recess practically ends to-day when the ministers meet at their first Cabinet Council for the year to arrange their programme of work for the session. Their principal, if not their [illegible] business will be to [illegible] agree as to the proposals to be laid before the House of Commons for putting an end to what is called obstruction. Mr. Gladstone makes this quite clear in his recent replies to zealous admirers who are anxious that he should march forward unresting in the path of heroic legislation on which he entered last session. The wary old statesman thoroughly understands that the national sentiment is really unfavourable to the speedy accomplishment of those vast political changes for which the souls of Mr. Chamberlain and his friends hanker; and I have no doubt he is glad of the excuse supplied by the alleged necessity for a reform of Parliamentary proceedure to cover his unwillingness to move on at the pace demanded by his Radical allies. At all events, nothing could be more discreet than the answer he gave the other day to the tenant farmers of Aberdeenshire, who sent him a petition inviting him to assimilate forthwith the land law of Scotland to that of Ireland. The Prime Minister assured these gentlemen, who are so anxious that no time should be lost in transferring to them a share of their landlords' property, that Her Majesty's Government is sensible of the importance of "wise reforms" of the land laws of Great Britain—and it is possible that he meant to lay an emphasis on the word "wise," as a quiet hint to his memorialists that their resolutions were unwise—but he added that nothing could be done till the way had been cleared for the progress of legislation by alterations in the procedure of the House of Commons. Now, the Cabinet may very easily make up its mind what to do in this difficult matter, if it be the case, as Mr. Bright stoutly affirms, that the ministers form the happiest family ever known, and are never troubled with any serious differences of opinion. But how can one reconcile such a statement with Mr. Chamberlain's frank admission, in a letter to the *Times*, that the Duke of Argyll and he "differ on so many questions." Certainly, the Duke of Argyll is at present out of the Cabinet, and Mr. Chamberlain evidently means to keep him out by stating the differences between them so as to make it impossible that he and the Duke shall ever be members of the same ministry again. But there must be several of Mr. Chamberlain's remaining colleagues who do not think with him on many important questions. It is difficult to believe, for instance, that the ministry as a whole has any sympathy with the almost ferocious spirit in which at Birmingham on Tuesday, Mr. Chamberlain openly exulted over the ruin of the Irish landlords. The energetic member for Birmingham hates landlords as a class with the bitter malignant hatred of a French communist; and it never occurs to him, seemingly, that in hounding on English Radicals to teach landlords that landed property has its duties as well as its rights—"one and the chief of those duties being to extinguish itself for the benefit of people who have no landed property"—he is, to use his own expression, sharpening a sabre which will, when the landlords have disappeared, be used to compel capitalist employers of labour in our great towns to recognise in their turn what duties they owe to their work-men. Mr. Gladstone, Lord Hartington, Mr. Forster, and even Mr. Bright, in their speeches on the Irish Land Bill, studiously refrained from denouncing landlords as a class or holding them up to public odium. Mr. Gladstone declared that the Irish landlords had been put on their trial and honourably acquitted, and that there were but few instances in which they had abused their powers to the injury of the tenants; and Mr. Bright said that the effect of the Land Act would be to keep rents in Ireland at about their existing level. These smooth speeches disarmed the hostility of Tories and moderate Liberals, and greatly facilitated the passage of the Land Bill through Parliament—and I may no[t] [illegible] that the Conservatives are not open [illegible] of having abused the right of free discu[ssion in Par]liament for the purpose of obstructi[ng the] most revolutionary, measure ever broug[ht forward] by a British Government. But now th[at it] is law, its administration is entrusted to [illegible] partisans who are reducing rents all round [illegible] land by 30 per cent. on the average; and Mr. [Cham]berlain has the audacity to defend this sw[eeping] reduction by citing a few cases in which the [illegible] Commissioners have probably acted rightly as ty[pi]cal of all the others. It is incredible, unless [we] are to assume that his colleagues were quite insin[]cere in what they have said of Irish landlords, that there can be unanimity in the Cabinet as to the fairness of Mr. Chamberlain's comments on the working of the Land Act; nor, one would suppose, can the same minister's dictatorial and insolent speech of yesterday on the relations between the House of Commons and the constituencies, and the need of so changing the process of the House as to make it execute more quickly the declared will of the people, be meekly acquiesced in by all his colleagues. Mr. Chamberlain evidently has as poor an opinion of the British House of Commons as Sir James Stephen has of the British jury. "The primary object of a Parliamentary Assembly is," in his opinion, "to carry out the decisions at which the nation has arrived." All discussion, in short, is done for the House of Commons out-of-doors; and the duty of the members is simply to execute the mandates of their constituents. That they should have the temerity to talk instead of doing their duty promptly is insufferable to this arrogant Radical minister, who himself when in opposition freely practised the art of Parliamentary obstruction. He himself, he says, has Bills ready which he knows would do away with all the grievances at present afflicting the trade of the country; but the stupidity of the House of Commons in refusing to pass them without discussion reduces him to a state of despair. This self-satisfied, impatient, and irritable spirit is the natural result of a long course of indulgence in the permissions delights of platform oratory. Mr. Chamberlain has always addressed at Birmingham audiences prepared to agree with him in all he said, and to put out of doors any hostile critic; and, this being his idea of what public discussion and the will of the people mean, he cannot brook contradiction or criticism in the House of Commons, but imperiously claims for the majority the right to compel the minority to keep silence. If his theory of the British Constitution were the correct one, it would seem the simpler plan to do away with the House of Commons altogether, and let the Ministers whom the people have chosen publish their decrees in the official *Gazette*. The old notion, which I take it that some of Mr. Chamberlain's own colleagues must still cling to, was that Parliament consisted of representatives distinguished for their wisdom and independence, who met together for the purpose of consulting about the good of the realm, and that free discussion, for the purpose of arriving at a common understanding, was of the very essence of such an Assembly. It is true that a small section of Irish members have recently taken advantage of their privilege of free speech to waste time and turn Parliamentary government into derision; but this is the work of men who are avowedly the bitterest foes of all English institutions. The proper cure for such an abuse as this is not to destroy the character of the House of Commons, but to purge it of members who only enter it for the purpose of making war upon this country. Mr. Bright quotes this week the statistics showing that Ireland is much more largely represented in the House than, in proportion to her wealth and population, she ought to be; and this nequality ought to be redressed by the disfranchisement of Irish boroughs and counties which persistently return to Parliament men who boast that they intend to overthrow English rule in Ireland. If, however, instead of taking this course, the Ministry resolve to accept Mr. Chamberlain's advice by entering upon what he justly calls "a desperate struggle" to put loyal minorities in the House of Commons to silence, the Gladstone Administration will in all probability be broken to pieces before Easter.

That pattern of enlightened selfishness, the Earl of Derby, made a characteristically safe speech at Liverpool the other day. The local Liberals there gave him a dinner to console him for some marked slights put upon him at mixed assemblies in a city where the name of Stanley used always to be held in honour, but where the present head of the house is exceedingly unpopular. If the late Lord Derby was sometimes rash to excess, the present Earl is, on the other hand, of so cautious and timid a disposition, that he never commits himself to any opinion or course of action in politics which seems likely to expose him to any risk or subject him to the responsibilities that wait upon independence. Thus his speeches are always admirably sensible, and free from the taint of partisanship; but the speaker's selfishness is so palpable, that the older he grows the less confidence he commands. He will not even now cast in his fortunes with the Government, because he thinks its position is not quite secure; and he will ultimately find himself deserted by both parties. I was amused at the homily he read Irish Landlords on the duty of sacrificing a portion of their property for the sake of conciliating their tenantry. The Earls of Derby were themselves for generations owners of great estates in Ireland; but as soon as the present Earl succeeded to the title he, with a shrewd foresight of the changes which have since happened, sold every acre of land he possessed in that country. It is easy for him now, with his cash in his pocket, to preach patience and resignation to what is inevitable to the luckless purchasers of his property; but when the question of compensation comes on for discussion, it ought to be suggested that he, at least, should personally compensate the holders of the Irish estates which once belonged to him.

Mr. Bernal Osborne, who died on Wednesday, belonged to a past generation of Parliamentary debaters, and had for some years ceased to be a conspicuous figure in public life. He had a large share of that gift of raillery which Lord Beaconsfield possessed in its most refined and exquisite form. Bernal Osborne's was a coarser, but not less effective, wit; and he never spoke without enlivening a Parliamentary debate. The gaiety of the House of Commons is eclipsed now. Any one who tries to raise a laugh is snubbed as being frivolous; and good Liberals all affect the quite too solemn and pompous manner of Gladstone and Bright in their most [illegible] earnest moods. Life is a very serious thing with all of them. There must be at least two hundred members on the Ministerial side, each of whom could at five minutes' notice supply you with a cut and dried project for the immediate regeneration of the universe, but the whole two hundred could not muster a good joke among them, or understand it if one were made.

It is not my province to dwell upon the failure of the commercial treaty negotiatons with France, but M. Gambetta's game has clearly been to refuse concessions in matters of commerce till the English Ministry consented to a joint Anglo-French occupation of Egypt. Lord Granville and Sir Charles Dilke have declined to fall into this trap, and M. Gambetta must be sorely puzzled what to do next. My conjecture that the Khedive secretly favours Arabi Bey is confirmed by Colonel Gordon's letter in to-day's *Times*, as well as by the appointment of Arabi Bey to an official position as a member of the Egyptian Ministry. In his new position, the chief of the National party will be able to make foreign intervention in Egypt, a very difficult business for either France or England to carry out quietly.

There are few lovers of English literature who will not mourn the loss of the veteran novelist, Harrison Ainsworth. The priggish *Pall Mall Gazette* says that Ainsworth's novels were greatly relished once, but that the kind of life they describe is quite unintelligible and distasteful to the present well-educated generation, and that they are now, consequently, out of date. I pity the refined young man who cannot enjoy books so full of healthy stirring life. Ainsworth himself was led to believe that he had done harm by writing *Jack Sheppard*; but there is nothing unwholesome even in that book, in which the novelist teaches his readers to admire the spirit and courage of his hero, while blaming him for his weaknesses. A thousand times more harm is done everyday by the morbid tastes of more recent writers of fiction.

J. M. M.

AN EXPLANATION FROM GOVERNMENT.

THE Hon'ble J. B. Peile, C. S. I., Chief Secretary to Government, has sent to the *Bombay Summachar*, in a letter dated Bombay Castle, 24th inst., an explanation with reference to strictures made in that paper of the 4th inst. as to the reception given to His Highness the Gaekwar at the durbar held by His Excellency the Governor at Baroda. It was stated in the native paper that the reception referred to had caused dissatisfaction in the community. Mr. Peile states in explanation that, at the very moment that His Highness the Gaekwar alighted from the elephant which he rode, the Governor General's Agent and the Chief Secretary to Government went forward to receive him and escorted him into the presence of His Excellency the Governor, who came to the end of the carpet spread on the ground at the durbar to meet His Highness. All due form and ceremony had been observed on the occasion by His Excellency the Governor, who represented His Excellency the Viceroy. The native editor was requested to amend his strictures on receiving this explanation from Government.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—During the late Autumn when the atmospheric changes are alike sudden and extreme, it is a subject for grave and serious consideration how the health can be best preserved. An occasional alterative, like these Pills, will be the surest preventive of disease, because it overcomes all derangements of the system, purifies and regulates the circulation, and gives that needful energy to the nervous structures which carries the frame triumphantly through trials to which the weak and sickly would succumb. Neuralgic pains and rheumatic agonies derive present and permanent relief from diligent friction with Holloway's Ointment, which, acting as a derivative, releases the gorged and irritated blood-vessels from their congestion, and the nerves from pressure.

C[illegible] of[illegible] len[illegible] sust[illegible] not[illegible] Grantle[illegible] and com[illegible] bly enact[illegible] him to a[illegible] Mrs. Mou[illegible] marked b[illegible]

T[illegible]

(F[illegible])

THE celebrat[illegible] Jaffer Ali Kh[illegible] of Mirza Maho[illegible] H. H. Akber Sh[illegible] Nawab will come[illegible] the *nika* ceremon[illegible] ages of this conne[illegible] bring the Nawab i[illegible] men who generally[illegible] family. The late N[illegible] died on the 25th [illegible] by his eldest son, [illegible] nobleman has had [illegible] Dewan Mr. Shamra[illegible] of ability and energy[illegible] legal training in Bo[illegible] to contend against [illegible] the short period he [illegible] secured the confidence [illegible] control of the State [illegible] vigorous measures [illegible] changes made by the [illegible] department of public b[illegible] the affairs of the State o[illegible] Considerable attention [illegible] struction and repair of [illegible] jail, a criminal jail and [illegible] been built. Steps have been [illegible] further decay the fine old mosque said to have been b[illegible] years ago, and known as th[illegible] building will well bear comp[illegible] at Ahmedabad. A charitab[illegible] been opened, and it has prov[illegible] people of Cambay. Mr. Lau[illegible] siderable attention to the imp[illegible] The revenue of the State is ab[illegible] population 80,000. The state d[illegible] three lakhs.

ARRIVAL OF THE T[ROOPSHIP] ORONTES.

Her Majesty's troopship Oront[es] [Cap]tain R. G. Kinalian, arrived in B[ombay yes]terday morning at 7-15 a.m. fr[om] Natal on the 6th January, and Ma[illegible] with 21 officers, 647 men, 28 wome[n] [illegible] of the 2nd Battalion Wiltshire Re[giment] Regiment), 20 officers, 564 men, [illegible] children, of the 2nd Battalion. [illegible] Fusiliers, (late 21st Foot), one o[illegible] Hussars, and 2 officers, of the A. M[illegible] voyage there was one death of a ch[ild] [Follow]ing are the names of the officers:—

Second Battalion, The W[illegible]

Colonel W H D Welman. — Lieut F S[illegible]
Major A M Moir. — Lieut A [illegible]
Major C J Greenham. — Lieut J S[illegible]
Captain C H S Kennedy. — Lieut R V[illegible]
Captain J M Hanson. — Lieut T J[illegible]
Captain J R W Macklin — Lieut P G[illegible]
Captain C. H. Alexander. — Captain & [illegible] Gibant.
Lieut H W Rowden, — Captain & [illegible] Harford
Lieut A W Payne. — Quarter Mast[illegible]
Lieut B E Winter.
Lieut T T Fischer.
Lieut C J Randolph.

The Royal Scots Fusiliers

Lt Col E T Bainbridge. — Lieut H E Le[illegible]
Major J Whitton. — Lieut L N H[illegible]
Captain A C Dunne. — Lieut J Dbry[illegible]
Captain W A J Frere. — Lieut H J Desp[illegible]
Captain W M Duckett. — Lieut F L H S[illegible]
Lieut P W Browne. — Lieut & Adjt S[illegible]
Lieut C T Lindsell. — Capt & Pay M[illegible]
Lieut W A Young. — Quarter-Mast[illegible]
Lieut H H Smythe. — Major Hick[man, 14th Hus]sars.
Lieut Hon A S Hardinge.
Lieut R B Gaisford. — Surg G E Lang[illegible]
Lieut H S Stannell. — Surg Mampleto[n]

The Royal Scots Fusiliers, will be sen[t to Hy]derabad by special train, and the Wi[ltshire Regi]ment for Rawul Pindee will also be sen[t by special] train.

ARRIVAL OF H. M.'S. TROO[PSHIP] SERAPIS.

HER MAJESTY'S TROOPSHIP SERAPIS[, commanded by] Captain Guy O'Twiss, arrived in Bo[mbay] yesterday evening from P[ortsmouth, which] she left on the 30th Decemb[er, calling at] Port Said 13th and Suez [illegible] Troopship Crocodile, and [illegible] ladies, and 9 children, and [illegible] and 35 children. The fo[llowing are the] officers:—

Lt-Col M P Blake, 6th Dragoon Guards, Commanding Officer.
Lieut R P Sandeman, 6th Dragoon Guards.
Capt E T Fell, 8th Hussars.
Lieut W T Bird, 8th Hussars.
Lieut P W J LeGallais, 8th Hussars.
Lieut E A Oldham, 8th Hussars.
Lieut F W Duff, 9th Lancers.
Major T A St. Quintin, 10th Hussars.
Lieut P F Durham, 10th Hussars.
Lieut G H Johnston, 12th Lancers.
Major J K Spilling, 13th Hussars.
Major J Dennis, 14th Hussars.
Lieut H C Jenkins, [illegible] Lancers.
Lieut E B Herbert [illegible] Lancers.
Lieut J H Standbridge [illegible] Lancers.
Lt-Col S Parr[illegible]
[illegible] R H A.
Lt-Col T Graham, R A.
Lt-Col C R Buckle, R A.
Major W Bissett, R A.
Major H H Murray, R A.
Capt C C Rich, R A.
Capt J H Rossetter, R A.
Lieut P L Williams, R A.
Lieut H J Baly, R A.
Lieut A P Longfield, R A.
Lieut F J Cole, R A.
Lieut R Percy Smith, R A.
Lieut F W L Birdwood, R A.
Lt-Col E W Saunders, 2nd West Yorkshire Regt.
Lieut W M Carpendale, 2nd West Yorkshire Regt.
Capt S Phillips, 1st Royal Irish Regt.
Lt-Col B B S Robinson, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers.
Lieut W H P Plomer, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers.
Lieut C M Cartwright, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers.
Lieut H H Laing, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers.
Lieut E B Harrison, 2nd Royal Irish Fusiliers.
Lt-Col L Percival, 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade.
Major M B W Taylor, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.
Lieut and Adjt C T E Metcalfe, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.
Lieut A Alison, 1st Battalion Rifle Brigade.
Major J FitzGerald, 2nd Warwickshire Regt.
Capt E J Winnington Ingram, 2nd Royal Warwickshire Regt.
Lieut A W S Wingate, 2nd Royal Warwickshire Regt.
Major J O Gage, 1st Border Regt.
Lieut A R Dick, 1st Border Regt.
Lieut A H N V Champion, 1st Border Regt.
Lieut L R Finch, 1st Border Regt.
Lieut J [illegible] forth Highlanders.
Lieut C McKenzie, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders.
Lieut H H Hogan, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders.
Lieut C F S Ewart, 2nd Seaforth Highlanders.
Lieut E D U Burn, 1st Seaforth Highlanders.
Lieut A A Spottiswood, 1st Seaforth Highlanders.
Lieut C C Rich, 1st East Lancashire Regt.
Lieut E G Bagliss, 2nd East Surrey Regt.
Lieut T A H Birch, 2nd East Surrey Regt.
Lieut C J Crommelin, 1st West Riding Regt.
Lieut J J Henderson, 2nd Hempshire Regt.
Lieut H C Copman, 1st Essex Regt.
Surg-Major H F Peterson, A M D.
Surg-Major J McJ O'Farrell, A M D.
Surg-Major J O'Reilly, A M D.
Surg-Major W F Samuels, A M D.
Surg E Butt, A M D.
Vety-Surg F Garratt, A V D.
Vety-Surg J W Evans, A V D.
Mrs Paterson and 3 children.
Mrs Robinson, and 2 children.
Mrs Graham, R A, and 2 children.
Mrs Samuels and 1 child.
Mrs Straghan, and 1 child.
Mrs Perry R H A.
Mrs Percival, 1st, B R B.
Mrs O' Farrell.
Mrs Murray, R A.
Mrs Garratt.
Mrs Gage, 1st Border.
Mrs Broad, 2nd North Fusiliers.
Mrs Rich, R A.
Mrs Rosserer, R A.
Mrs Robinson, 2nd North Fusiliers.

THE SUGGESTED REMOVAL OF THE TOWERS OF SILENCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Those Parsees who have voted to build an unnecessary roof over the Malabar Hill reservoir are certainly misled in their judgment. I am perfectly aware that they all know, and if they do not know it is their misfortune, that their religion strictly forbids them to cover a well or a tank. Water cannot under any circumstances remain pure and drinkable unless the rays of the scorching sun and the wind are allowed to play on its surface. This is a doctrine enjoined by their prophet Zoroaster, and if they depart from this simple and reasonable, and I may add, scientific doctrine, they will be unwise and ignorant. But I cannot agree with Mr. Gray when he advocates the removal of the Towers and the "sooner the better." It is not a small matter. It involves a great deal of difficulty; in short, it is repugnant and really painful to the feelings of the Parsees.

PERDITUS.

Jan. 26.

A GRIEVANCE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to say a few words with reference to the learned lecture delivered by the Vice-Chancellor of the University at the last Convocation meeting. Mr. Justice West, after expatiating on the transcendental importance of the study of science, the functions it plays in a liberal education, and its applications to the infinite variety of natural phenomena, finds fault with the elementary teaching of the schools as being defective and imperfect. Mr. Editor, allow me to say that not only is the teaching of the schools defective and imperfect, but the way in which science is taught in several colleges is more objectionable than that of the schools. I am a student of one of the best (perhaps the best) colleges of the Bombay Presidency, and have to learn science under a recently graduated student who passed the B. A. examination in the third class, and can hardly express himself in English. The students of my college have suffered much from the want of an able teacher of science.

STUDENT.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.

LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 25, 5-30 P. M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 8d. received 31 per cent., above that in full.

It is notified that the amount of Council drafts to be offered next week is 50 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 52d. per ounce; market firm.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 84; Four-and-a-half ditto, 90⅞.

THE CHAPTER OF THE STAR OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 26.

The investiture ceremony at Government House, which took place this evening, was a very grand affair. Some fifteen hundred persons were present, and an evening party closed the proceedings. The following were invested:—As Knight Grand Commander His Highness the Nawab of Bahawalpore; as Knights Commanders, Sirdar Dewa Singh of Patialla, Mr. James Davidson Gordon, C.S.I., and Sir Lepel Henry Griffin; with the badge of the third class of the Order, Sirdar Bakshi Ganda Sing of Patialla, Dewan Ram Jas of Kapurthalla, Lieut.-Colonel William Tweedie, Mr. Henry Mortimer Durand, Wazirzada Mohamed Afzal Khan, Mr. Horace Abel Cockerill and Mr. Charles Grand. As Companions of the Indian Empire, Mr. H. T. Dampier and Mr. Lambert.

THE MADRAS RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JAN. 26.

The third day's racing took place this morning:—

MADRAS HANDICAP.

Coongoola	... 1
Despot	... 2
Vagrant	... 3

Won comparatively easily.

VIZIANAGRAM PLATE.

Tiger	... 1
Copenhagen	... 2
Snowdrop	... 3

Won easily.

CORINTHIAN STAKES.

Franciscan	... 1
Australian	... 2
First King	... 3

HANDICAP STEEPLECHASE.

Flirt	... 1
Forrester	... 2

The latter broke her leg at the wall, and the former came to grief at the water-jump.

PONY HANDICAP.

Forget-me-not	... 1
Diadem	... 2
Trump	... 3

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JAN. 26.

The B. Battery B. Brigade Royal Horse Artillery left Bangalore under the command of Major the Honorable De Montmorency by special troop train for Bombay *en route* for England. General Payn was present to wish them farewell.

THE PROPOSED DOCK AT DIAMOND HARBOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 26.

A large party of ladies and gentlemen proceeded down the river yesterday to inspect the site of the proposed dock at Diamond Harbour. As at present determined, one of the exit gates of the dock will not open on the river, but will be placed a short distance of the small creek. A committee has been formed consisting of the Hon'ble Mr. Reynolds, Chairman, Messrs. Levinge, Bradford Leslie, Steel, Morrison, and Wawn to examine the plans submitted for the work; and when it is accomplished the usual report will be drawn up.

THE VICEREGAL LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTA, JAN. 26.

At a meeting of the Viceregal Council held today the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill relating to the transfer of property and moved that the final report be taken into consideration. The Hon'ble member entered at considerable length into the principal changes made by the Select Committee, laying great stress on the recommendation that nothing in the second chapter relating to the transfer of property by the Act should be deemed to affect any rules of the existing Hindoo, Mahomedan, or Budhist Law. The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes also referred to the large mass of criticisms on the Bill, the majority of which were in its favour; more especially the remarks thereanent of the Chief Justice of Bengal who gave the history of the Bill, stating that it had been five years under consideration, had been revised seven times, and reported on three times by local Governments. The operation of the Bill specially exempted the Bombay Presidency, Punjab, and British Burma; and empowers the local Governments to exempt members of any race, sect, tribe or class from the operations of sections 41 and 54 paras. 2, 3, 59, 69, 107 and 127. A general discusssion ensued, in which the native members generally approved the Bill. In consequence of the proposed exemptions above referred to, the Hon'ble Mr. Plowden moved the re-publication of the Bill on the ground that it had not received a sufficiently wide publication in the Vernacular. The Vernacular Gazette was read by only a few people. Some of the Vernacular papers recently published translations and wished that the Bill should not be passed till the next session. The Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal thought that the Committee's report had been the prescribed time in the hands of the members, as public attention now was much attracted to the Bill. His Honor suggested a month's postponement, to give the public time for further consideration and enable the Hon'ble Mr. Stokes, before vacating office, to pass the Bill on which he had bestowed much labor and attention. H. E the Viceroy concurred with the Lieutenant-Governor; and while thinking nevertheless, that sufficient publicity had been given to the objects of the Bill, considered the suggestion of the Lieutenant Governor a wise one. His Excellency desired to make known his Government and to give the widest publicity to all measures affecting public and private interests in India. The further consideration of the Bill was accordingly postponed to three weeks. The Hon'ble Mr. Stokes also presented the Committee's reports on the Bills. to amend the law relating to Easements and Licenses and the Merchant Shipping.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE YORKSHIRE ELECTION.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

Mr. Dawnay, the Conservative candidate, has been elected member of Parliament for the North Riding of Yorkshire by a narrow majority, in room of Viscount Helmsley, the deceased member, defeating a tenant farmer who was also a candidate.

SPECULATION IN PARIS.

There has been a collapse of speculation in Paris owing to the political crisis existing there, which is seriously affecting the Stock Exchange.

FURTHER TROOPS FOR IRELAND.

LONDON, JAN. 26.

The 1st Battalion of the 5th Regiment has been ordered to proceed immediately to Dublin.

GUITEAU DECLARED GUILTY.

NEW YORK, JAN. 25.

Guiteau has been found guilty of the murder of Ex-President Garfield.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ADEN, JAN. 26.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this morning.

LONDON, JAN. 25.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton market has been steady.

Fair Dhollera	4½
The Manchester market has been dull.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-10½
8½ do.	7
30s Mule Twist	0-10
3 per cent. Consols for account	99⅞
5 " French Rentes	113¼
3½ " Sterling Loan	101
4 " Rupee Paper	84
4½ "	90⅞

Departures—Spartan and Sherrington.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor's band played a selection of music at the Bandstand last evening. The performance was brought to a close shortly before ten o'clock, and was greatly enjoyed by a large number of people who had assembled for a moonlight promenade.

THE appointment of Major Heyland, 1st Bombay [illegible]cers, to be Military Secretary to H. E. the [illegible]rnor, *vice* Colonel Stracey, resigned, is gazetted.

[illegible]OR W. S. PEAT, Squadron Commander, 1st [illegible]y Cavalry, goes home for twelve months' [illegible] medical certificate.

THE Reverend G. C. Reynell, who has been for several years Chaplain of Byculla and Minister of the Byculla Church, takes two years' furlough immediately, and will probably, we believe, not return to India. Mr. and Mrs. Reynell will be very much missed by the congregation with whom they have been so long connected. We believe they leave Bombay by the homeward mail steamer of the 2nd February, so his farewell sermon will be preached next Sunday. The Rev. J. Higgins, at present Chaplain of Dharwar, will succeed the Rev. Mr. Reynell at Byculla.

THE engine of the ordinary up-passenger train due at Damaun at 3-35 yesterday morning, ran off the rails at that station. Fortunately no one was injured, and the engine was not much damaged.

A PICNIC is to be given to the children of the Cathedral High School next week. On Monday or Tuesday they will be taken by rail to Borivli, and will visit the Kennery Caves, the ruined monastery of Montpezir and other places of interest in the neighbourhood.

THE number of deaths from cholera in Bombay fell during the week ended on Tuesday last, the 24th inst., to 11, as compared with 17 in the week immediately preceding, and to 35 in the week before that. The cases occurred in the following divisions of the town:—Upper Colaba 2; Northern Fort 1; Mandvi 2; Phanaswari 4; Bhooleshwar 1; Water Division 1. The average number of deaths from cholera for the corresponding weeks of the last five years is 2.

THREE deaths from cholera in Bombay were reported to the Health Department yesterday. On inquiry being made by the Registrar, it was found that fever of seven or eight days' duration had preceded death, and it is thought the cases were not those of cholera. They occurred in Withulwady, Nowrojee Hill and Buleshwar.

WE are informed that the new railway from Pali to Godra will be ready to be opened for traffic on the 4th proximo, but that invitations to the opening will not be issued as the Government of Bombay in the Railway Department object to any public ceremony on the occasion.

THE "irrepressible fakir" has at last been turned out of the Victoria Gardens, of which the Municipal Commissioner was put in complete possession by the Sheriff's officers on Wednesday last. The Corporation, having failed in all their endeavours to bring the fakir to an amicable arrangement, filed a suit in 1879 in the Small Causes Court to eject him; but it was dismissed by Mr. Spencer for want of jurisdiction. The suit was revived in the High Court in August last, when Sir Charles Sargent passed a decree for ejectment in favour of the Municipality, which has now been executed. The huts on the ground encroached upon have been demolished, and the mosque has been closed; but the fakir's tomb and the reservoir have been allowed to remain, at any rate for the present. The place is guarded by policemen.

AN undertaking which should meet with the cordial approval and support of all Volunteers in India is anounced by Mr. John Northam of Calcutta, in a circular describing the plan and scope of a weekly journal, to be styled the *Volunteer Gazette*. The main objects of the publication are described as being "to supply on organ in the interest of the Volunteers, and to furnish intelligence relating entirely to the Volunteer force in India and England." Amongst the 7,000 efficient Volunteers Mr. Northam calculates there are in India, there ought to be abundance of support for such an enterprise. A journal devoted specially to Volunteering ought to be of great service to the force. The promoter of the journal is "a Volunteer of old standing, both in England and India, and has had twenty-four years' experience in connection with the English and Indian newspapers."

DESCRIPTIONS are published in yesterday's *Bombay Government Gazette* of four deserters from regiments stationed at Colaba. Private James Kennedy, deserted from the 2-4th Regiment at Colaba on the 12th instant; Gunner Robert Haster, levanted from the 7-10 Battery, R. A., at Colaba on the 17th instant. The other two cases are of men of the 8th Brigade, R. A., Gunners John Gray and William Abott, both of whom were reported missing from Colaba on the 17th instant.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice J. S. White, a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, was a passenger by the mail-steamer that arrived in Bombay yesterday. His Lordship was some years ago a member of the Bombay Bar, and later on the Advocate General at Bombay. He had retired from India for sometime previous to his appointment to the Bench of the Calcutta Court.

AN appeal was heard at the High Court yesterday from a decision of Mr. Ryan, third Presidency Magistrate, in the case of Jeewa Lalla, who was sentenced in November last to two years' rigorous imprisonment, for theft of seven pieces of ivory tusks of the value of Rs. 200. It appeared that the appellant and another were charged, on the 11th November last, with having committed theft of the tusks in February, 1881. The prosecutor, a dealer in ivory tusks, stated before the magistrate that he missed nine months previously seven out of fifty-seven tusks which had been selected and placed on one side of his shop for sale, one of the tusks having had the figures "57" writtten upon it in order to distinguish the lot. He identified one of the seven pieces in the magistrate's court by those figures as his property. He knew the two accused by sight and had seen them pass his shop about the time the tusks disappeared. The evidence for the prosecution was to the effect that the two accused went to the shop of a Marwaree and sold the seven tusks in two lots for an aggregate sum of Rs. 182 on the 2nd March, 1881, when the money was paid by the purchasers to the second accused. On being taken up by the police, this accused made a statement or admission and pointed out the persons to whom the tusks had been sold. They had been sent up-country, but were brought back to Bombay and produced before the magistrate, who, on a consideration of the evidence, found that one of the tusks had been identified beyond all doubt as the property of the prosecutor; that the two accused were seen together passing his shop about the time the tusks disappeared; and that the second accused made an admission to the police and pointed out the persons to whom the tusks had been sold, and who produced their books containing entries of the sale. The first accused admitted a previous conviction, under which he was sentenced by the High Court to three years' rigorous imprisonment in 1872. Neither of the accused showed any cause against conviction; and Mr. Ryan sentenced them each to two years' imprisonment. It was argued by the appellant's vakil that his client was charged with committing the theft in February, whereas the owner of the property stated that it was stolen in March, 1881; that there was no evidence of acts amounting to theft by the appellant, who was only a broker in the transaction; that there was no evidence of exclusive possession; and that such a long interval of time had been allowed to elapse between the theft and the discovery of the property that the court would not allow a presumption of guilt to be raised. Mr. Justice Kemball thought, after hearing the advocates, that the magistrate was right, while, on the other hand, his brother judge, Mr. Justice Pinhey, was of opinion that the evidence was not irreconcileable with the innocence of the appellant. It was arranged, under the circumstances, to refer the matter to the Chief Justice as to how to proceed.

ACCORDING to the *Pioneer*, the attack upon the outpost of Goonung, in Northern Cachar, is one which will not necessitate any unusual measures being taken to punish the foolish men involved. It is a sporadic case of fanaticism which the police will be able to deal with; and as the attacking party suffered rather heavily in the first instance, they will probably disperse and hide themselves without delay.

IT is stated that the goods train which was run into at Shekoabad weighed 450 tons and was drawn by an engine only properly capable of pulling 400 tons. The native driver is said to have remonstrated when sent out with an excessive load. The 3rd class carriage which collapsed was in the middle of the mail train, and only broke up because it was old and rotten. If it had been a sound, good carriage, there would have been no loss life.

COLONEL R. MURRAY, Director-General of Telegraphs in India, will shortly proceed to Assam on a tour of inspection The local Chief Commissioner and Colonel Murray are, it appears, at one in the opinion that an extension of telegraph communication with the province is very desirable.

A TELEGRAM to the *Englishman* dated Silchar, January 23, says there is no further news from the North Cachar hills. All is quiet. Two more Cacharis have died, making a total of nine killed on the fanatic's side. Major Boyd's wound is severe. He is on his way down, and may arrive to-day.

THE contemplated reduction in the Peshwar garrison will probably, the *Pioneer* says, be carried out as soon as the railway from the Indus to that station has been completed and has been pronounced to be in good working order. Of course, in view of possible contingencies, it might be well to wait until the Indus itself was actually bridged, but that may mean several years, as the Stores Department of the India Office have, as usual, bungled over *their* part of the work. Perhaps by this time the clerks in that ill-regulated department have learned that piers are required first and girders next, when an Indian river has to be bridged. But in the matter of the Peshawar force the delay which would have to be borne at the Indus if reinforcements were urgently called for on the frontier, would not be very serious after all: indeed, it would scarcely be felt during the months that the bridge of boats is kept up. The days of the Peshawar District command are now numbered, for the garrison will be so reduced as to include only one British regiment on its strength, and a battery will also be taken away. The preponderance in the number of native troops forming the garrison in future will probably justify the new Brigade Command being eventually given to an Indian General Officer.

MR. EGAN'S business as treasurer of the Land League has not apparently fallen off since the removal of his colleagues to Kilmainham. A telegram from Paris states that he has received "since last announcement" £6,695, presumably for Land League purposes. Of this sum Melbourne and New Zealand contributed £370 14s., the remainder being from America.

As one of the results of the continued disturbances in Ireland, it is reported that the authorities decided not to call out the Irish Militia for training this year. None of the regiments were assembled as usual in Ireland last year for reasons deemed expedient by the Government, and much inconvenience was thereby occasioned to a large number of the officers of the force. At the last training in Ireland, in 1880, out of an enrolled strength of 30,515, 26,399 were actually present. The militia force of Ireland consists of 12 out of the 33 regiments of the artillery arm, and 33 battalions of infantry.

MR. BOUCICAULT has been confiding to a New York reporter his troubles. He has two new pieces ready to bring out, one called "Amardon," a domestic Irish drama of the style of the "Colleen Bawn;" the other an Irish political drama, like the "Shaughraun;" but he has no hope that they will be allowed an hearing on the metropolitan stage. This is not because, as he says, "the general theatrical outlook" here is "at the lowest intellectual ebb," but because nothing Irish is tolerated in London in any shape or form. "Mimi" was "hissed down at the Court Theatre because it was Irish, and in the middle classes there is a strong party that wont stand Irishism." In fact, in London, "Irish matter is regarded as a constitutional disease more infectious and more virulent than small-pox."

THE Queen has conferred the honour of knighthood upon Mr. William Patrick Andrew, chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway Company.

IT is believed at Woolwich that Colonel Brackenbury, C. B., R. A., Military Attaché at Paris, will be brought home early next year, to the Staff at the Horse Guards. It is thought the new Adjutant-General will be glad to have his former Military Secretary at hand to assist him.

WHEN, asks the *Army and Navy Gazette*, will the Indian Government make the railroad from Deesa to Hyderabad? It is impossible to support Quetta properly without it. The sea will not be obedient to any Governor-General or Commander-in-Chief in the monsoons.

A MEETING of the general committee for raising the Dean Stanley memorial was held in the College Hall, Westminster Abbey, on January 3rd, under the presidency of the Prince of Wales who travelled from Sandringham on purpose. It was announced that £3,350 14*s*. 6*d*. had been subscribed, and it was resolved that Mr. Boehm, A. R. A., should be entrusted with the recumbent figure in Henry VII.'s Chapel, Mr. Pearson, R. A., the architect of the Abbey, being consulted as to the tomb on which it will rest. An executive sub-committee, consisting of twenty-one persons was appointed.

GENERAL SIR C. M. MACGREGOR, author of "A Journey through Khorassan," is bringing out a "Story of a Desert Trip," detailing his experiences in Baluchistan.

A NEW poem by Mr. Tennyson, on "The Charge of the Heavy Brigade," will appear in the February number of *Macmillan's Magazine*.

THE shares in the telephone companies, the *Pall Mall Gazette* states, have had a wonderful spurt through the belief that the telephone will soon be adopted by the railway companies as the best means of enabling the signalmen to communicate with one another. Another and more general use has been found for it, and the shares will probably rise still higher. An invalid lady with considerable means had a telephone laid down between her house and a neighbouring church, and was able from her fireside to hear the whole of the service. There are a good many ladies and gentlemen of delicate health, who would be glad to follow the prayers without running the risk of catching cold in a damp or draughty church; and as it is possible to stop the communication at any moment, the telephone may before long be used in this way by many who are not invalids. The only words which could not be clearly distinguished, the *Pall Mall Gazette* says, were the names of the persons whose banns were published in marriage; but this could not have been due to any defect in the instrument; for it seems to be a pious belief with clergymen that these names shall be pronounced as indistinctly as possible.

THE *Times* Dublin correspondent wrote on January 1st:—The land war, which it was thonght would be put an end to by the Land Act, is only about to begin in earnest. The landlords finding that, notwithstanding the suppression of the Land League, they have the same organized opposition to encounter, are combined to resist it to extreme measures, and the year will open with the service of writs upon an extensive scale, both for the quarter sessions and the superior Courts. It is stated that there is scarcely an estate in the county Clare on which rent processes or ejectments have not been served for the present Hilary Sessions.

THE negotiations for the arrangement of a treaty of commerce between England and France were resumed in Paris on December 31st, and again resulted in a failure. The meeting of the Commissioners took place at the Quai d'Orsai, and M. Gambetta and Sir Charles Dilke were present. The *Standard's* correspondent says that further inconsiderable abatements upon the Customs on cottons and woollens were offered by the French, but as they did not reach the minimum fixed upon by the English Commission they were at once and finally declined. England has now, it is understood, for all practical purposes retired from the negotiations, and if the subject is to be revived new proposals must be made by France. Several Paris papers, however, state that the information communicated by M. Rouvier to his colleagues at a ministerial Council, destroys all prospect of a serious resumption of the negotiations. Sir Charles Dilke and Mr. Kennedy returned to London, but Mr. Crowe remained in Paris, merely, it is stated, to give the French Commissioners technical details concerning the proposed duties.

THE accounts of the fight between the slave dhow and the London's pinnace differ very materially. The official report of Commander Somerville Goodridge, issued by the Admiralty in England, states that the number of Arabs on board the dhow "is variously estimated at from fifteen to twenty-five." There are other points, too, in which the accounts we have received differ considerably.

THE cost of the new boilers and engines of the Himalaya, together with new internal fittings, will be about £63,000; she is to be fitted also with three sets of Thiers' automatic ventilators.

SIR HENRY BULWER, K.C.M.G., having already served as Lieutenant-Governor of Natal for upwards of five years, it is anticipated that he will probably not hold the appointment of Governor of Natal for more than two years. Telegrams from Natal state that the appointment gives general satisfaction, and is commented on as indicating the intention of the Home Government to deal with South African affairs in a reasonable and considerate manner.

THE BACK-BAY SWIMMING BATH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I do not see any sound reasoning in your correspondent "Colabite's" letter endorsing the view of "R. C.," who recommends the managing committee to apply to the Municipality for funds to complete the Back-bay swimming bath. What has the Municipality to do with such a private enterprise as the bath? The natives, as well as the Europeans, are not at all entitled to apply to the Municipality for funds in their private enterprise. Has anybody ever heard of an indulgence granted to the natives which has never been granted to the Europeans? I know of an enterprising Parsee who undertook to build a swimming bath on the Back-bay, but innumerable impediments were thrown in his way as to the purchase of the ground, &c., and the gentleman has at last been compelled to abandon the scheme. Now, is he to apply to the Municipality for the purchase of the ground, and the removal of some other difficulties which I need not mention? Certainly he is not entitled to do so, inasmuch as it is his own private enterprise.

PERDITUS.

II

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am sorry to trouble you again with a request for space in your columns; but as the letter of "Senex" in your to-day's issue in reference to the above bath contains several erroneous statements and misconceptions, I am obliged to do so. I shall, however, be as brief as possible, my only desire being to place the public right with regard to the work. Senex states that "the first time the water was imprisoned in the bath one of the corners gave way." I am at a loss to understand from what source "Senex" obtained his information, as there is not the slightest foundation for the statement. As a matter of fact, the bath had been filled on several occasions previously and was found water-tight. When the accident to the corner occurred, there was no water in the bath, and the mishap was solely due to the carelessness of the contractor, who is now making good the damage at his own expense. Another of "Senex's" misconceptions is that the walls of the Breach Candy Bath are double the thickness of those of the Back-bay Bath the fact being that there is no difference, the walls of both structures being of the same thickness. For the information of "Senex" I may state that the foundations of the bath are *not* on sand, but on rubble with concrete. I will not enter into a discussion of the points raised in "Senex's" letter as to the likelihood of the bath being injured by a monsoon gale, as my opinion on that point would probably be of no greater value than that of "Senex," whose experience on the subject, I presume, is merely that of an ordinary inhabitant of the city. I am content to accept his challenge that two competent engineers shall examine the bath and report as to the character of the work and the probable durability of the structure; but at the same time I shall hold him to his bargain to make the *amende honorable* by paying a handsome subscription to the fund if the report takes a different view of the situation to that sketched in his letter.—Yours, &c.,

ARNOLD WRIGHT,
Honorary Secretary, B.-B. S. B.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Band, Marine Battalion, Apollo-bunder, evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 25th:—Abyssinia (s), Bussorah. Yesterday:—H. M. S' Orontes, Natal; Poona (s), London.; H. M. Serapis, Portsmouth.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Burmah (s), for Persian Gulf; Oorun (s), C. and Cutch; I. V. Troop, False Point; Verona (s), and Cerigo (s), Trieste, &c.; Swiftsure (s), and Teddington (s), Marseilles; Chanda (s), C. and Calcutta.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the band of the Marine Battalion this-evening:—

Hungarian Dance..

Overture	..Crown Diamonds	..Auber.
Valse..	..Chere Amie	..Musgrave.
Selection	..I Lombardi	..Verdi.
Valse	..Dolores..	..Waldteufel.
Galop	..Alabama	..Burckhardt.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Lanarthen entered the dock to-day.

THEFT AT H. M.'S CUSTOM HOUSE.—A bag containing 800 Arabic coins, or dollars, of the value of Rs. 1,700, was reported to the police on Wednesday to be missing from the Custom House, Appraiser's Department.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Tardeo on the body of Atmaram Yessoo, aged fifty-five years. The deceased on the night previous committed suicide by drowning himself in a well in that locality. He had been suffering from leprosy for the past two years. A verdict to the above effect was recorded.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—The value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 16th January was Rs. 27,68,668. In addition silver received during the week, Rs. 7,85,851. The balance left was Rs. 35,54,519. There is in addition silver bullion worth Rs. 24,12,924 belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults, and awaiting assay.

A TIGER KILLED AT GOA.—A tiger was killed at Nachimola (Goa) on the 31st December. Mr. Stripes jumped over a compound wall with a view to making a meal off a pig kept in the compound, and was unable to get out again, the compound being lower than the ground outside, and the wall consequently higher inside. While attempting the leap he was killed by a shot fired from the house.

ASSAULT.—Noor Mahomed Abdoola and Shaik Hussain Ebrahim were yesterday adjudged guilty by Mr. Dosabhay Framjee of assaulting Shaik Ismail Abdool Cadur on the evening previous at Toolseemolla. They were fined Rs. 10 and Rs. 15 respectively, and further bound over in a sum of Rs. 50 each to keep the peace for six months.

DROWNED.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Old Memon Wada on the body of Higetkhan Moosakhan, a Mahomedan mendicant, aged sixty years. Deceased was found drowned in a well in the compound of Mea Ismail Hakeem's Musjid at Old Memon Wada. The evidence adduced went to show that the deceased was blind of the left eye and the sight of the right one was imperfect. The verdict was "that the death of the deceased was caused by his having been accidentally drowned in a well."

MASONIC INSTALLATION.—Lodge Caledonia, the chief Lodge under the Scottish Constitution in Western India, held its annual installation meeting on Wednesday night, when R. W. Brother A. B. Anderson was installed as Master for the ensuing year. There was a large attendance, those present including the Grand Master of Scottish Freemasonry in India (M. W. Bro. Balfour), the Past Grand Master (M. W. Bro. Hy. Morland), and other prominent members of the craft. After the installation, the retiring Master, R. W. Bro. W. Rodgers, was presented with a handsome Past Master's jewel. The serious business of the evening was followed by a banquet, and the banquet by singing and music, the band of the Bombay Volunteers being in attendance.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ended Tuesday, 24th January, was 518, being 49 more than in the previous week, 94 more than the week ending 25th January, 1881, and 36 more than the mean of the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 298 births were reported in the different districts of the city. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population per annum was 32·48. There were 116 deaths from remittent fever, being 2 more than the previous week, and 20 more than in the same period last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa, and dysentery were last week 90, 23, and 13 respectively, as compared with 70, 14, and 24 last year. There were 11 deaths from cholera last week, as compared to 17 in the week previous.

SEAMEN'S FREAKS.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court before Mr. W. Webb, two seamen of the steamship Scots Grey, Edward McDermott, and James MacGill, were charged with endangering the life of John Connon, another seamen of the same vessel. It appeared that on the night previous the two prisoners with Connon, went on board their vessel in an intoxicated state. McDermott and McGill seized Connon, lifted him over the ship's rail, and held him suspended over the water. While struggling to get clear, he slipped from the hold of the two men and fell into the water. A man named Munro, who was standing by, seeing what had happened at once jumped overboard after the man, and fortunately rescued him. Connon was brought on board in an insensible state. The defendants were convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50 each or in default to undergo three weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

H. COMPANY, B. V. R. CORPS.—The first parade of e season, of the members of H. Company, B. V. R. Corps, took place on the Kirkee Parade ground on Wednesday evening. There was a good attendance, and the Kirkee Volunteers were glad to welcome their Commanding Officer, Captain Theodore Cooke. There were forty-two members, including all ranks, and they were exercised first by Captain Cooke and then by the Drill Instructor, Corporal Coles. At the conclusion of the parade Captain Cooke thanked his men for turning out so well.—*Deccan Herald*.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

THE case of Nagoo Sayajee a wealthy Municipal contractor and Shungum Lingoo, a leading member of the Cammattee caste, *versus* Nursoo Sayaboo, Rajana Nursoo Ramkrishna, and Purbajee Lingoo Ramal, in which the defendants stood charged with defamation, was brought to a close on Wednesday last, at the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee. The case had been pending in this court for some time. It was adjourned to suit the convenience of counsel and remained in abeyance during the Magistrate's absence on leave.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Thackordas, appeared for the prosecution; and Mr. P. M. Metta instructed by Messrs. Junardhan and Hormusjee, appeared for the defence.

Since a decision given by the High Court in a suit wherein it was sought to be determined whether marriage between minors could be annulled by their respective parents, there has been dissension in the Cammatee community. Mr. Nagoo Sayaji is the leader of one party, and the defendants represent the other. The charge of defamation was laid by Nagoo Sayaji and Shingum Lingoo against the defendants on the text of a proclamation which was issued by order of the defendants on the occasion of the excommunication of one Chettappa Yellappa, another member of the Cammattee caste. The evidence for the defence having been taken, Mr. Lang addressed the court at considerable length on behalf of his clients.

The magistrate in disposing of the case said:—The facts of the case as they appear from the evidence are simply these. After the decision of the High Court in the Cammattee betrothal case, Shingum Lingoo was excommunicated from the caste by a large majority for keeping back from the caste, certain cash books containing copies of marriages, releases, &c. After Shingum Lingoo was excommunicated, Nagoo Sayajee and others associated with him, according to the established rule or understanding of the caste, were considered *Jat bundh* or excommunicated, owing to their having gone over to the *Jat bundh* party, and consequently no intercourse was held with them by the majority of the caste which is represented by the defendants. When Chettappa Yenkutee began to hold intercourse with those who had joined Shingum Lingoo's party, he was put out of caste and a proclamation of the fact was issued stating that he had gone over to the *Jat bundh* party. Mr. Nagoo Sayajee has admitted that there are few houses on his side, and that the other side which represents the majority has ceased to hold intercourse with him or his party. This, therefore, is simply a caste dispute in which this court cannot interfere. Defendants were accordingly discharged.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—JAN. 24.

(Before Mr. WARDEN, Third Judge.)

ACTION FOR WAGES.

CRUSTNA AMROOTA *vs.* THE TRAMWAY COMPANY.

MR. SORABJEE, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff Crustna Amroota, and Mr. Roughton, solicitor, appeared on behalf of the defendant Mr. Clerk, Manager of the Tramway Company.

In this case the plaintiff sought to recover Rs. 73 for services rendered as a conductor during the months of November and December, and for damages sustained by the plaintiff for having been wrongfully dismissed and prosecuted in the Police Court.

Mr. Roughton contended that the plaintiff had forfeited his wages in consequence of his having left his employment without due notice. As regards damages the plaintiff was not entitled to them, as the criminal charge was remarked by the magistrate to be very suspicious, but that it would be better dealt with departmentally.

Mr. Sorabjee argued that the defendant could not lawfully deny the plaintiff his wages as they had been honestly earned, and as for damages there was no doubt that the defendant could not prove the criminal charge, and therefore complainant was dismissed.

After evidence had been heard, which showed that the plaintiff was prosecuted on a charge of using the same ticket twice, and that the company having failed to substantiate the charge which was dismissed.

His Honour decided in favour of the plaintiff. He remarked that it was proved that the plaintiff was actually dismissed, and therefore was entitled to his wages only.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 25TH JANUARY, 1882.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a. m., 2 p. m. 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·921
Temperature of the Air	78·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·0
Dew Point	66·1
Relative humidity of Air	·659
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)..	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)..	86·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a.m)	69·7
General Direction of Wind*	NE, NNE, NE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	231.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

26TH JANUARY, 1882.

(Before Mr. Justice KEMBALL and Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

APPEAL FROM A MAGISTRATE'S DECISION.

THE EMPRESS VS. JEWA LALLA.

THIS was an apppeal from a decision of Mr. Ryan, third presidency magistrate, who sentenced the appellant in November last to two years' rigorous imprisonment on conviction of a charge of stealing seven pieces of ivory tusks of the value of Rs. 200, the property of Mahomed Adumjee, a dealer in tusks. Mr. D. Sealy, a vakil, appeared for the appellant; and Mr. Latham, Advocate General, instructed by Mr. Cleveland, Public Prosecutor, in support of the conviction and sentence.

The facts of the case appear to be these. The appellant and Praglal Purshootlal were charged on the 11th November last with having, in the month of February, 1881, committed theft of the seven pieces of ivory tusks. The prosecutor stated before the magistrate that he missed the tusks from his shop nine months ago and reported his loss to the police. He identified one of the seven pieces before the Court by the figures "57" written on it. They had been written by his brother who is in partnership with him. He (prosecutor) knew the two prisoners by sight and saw them pass his shop about the time the tusks disappeared. His brother stated that he wrote the figures on the tusk shown to him eight or nine months ago to distinguish a lot of 57 selected tusks which had been placed on one side of his shop for sale. About the same time seven of these tusks disappeared from the shop; and the loss was reported to the police. Raghunath Teja, a Marwaree money-lender, said he bought two of the seven tusks before the court from the second accused for Rs. 100. He produced an account book showing an entry of the transaction dated 2nd March, 1881. A Marwaree shroff said he was sitting at the shop of the last witness when the two accused came there, and he bought five of the seven tusks for Rs. 82 and paid the amount to the second accused. He produced an entry of the transaction. Khan Bahadoor Abdool Ali, a detective police officer, said the second accused made a statement to him and pointed out the last two witnesses as the persons to whom he had sold the seven tusks. The Marwareeshad sent them up-country, but produced them in court. The magistrate, on a consideration of the evidence, found that, in the month of February last, the prosecutor reported to the police the loss of seven pieces of ivory tusks from his shop; that one of the pieces had been identified beyond all doubt as the property of the prosecutor; that the two accused were known by sight to the prosecutor who saw them pass his shop about the time the tusks disappeared; and that the second accused made a statement or admission to the police and pointed out the Marwaries to whom he had sold the tusks, and who produced the tusks and their books. The presumption raised by these facts as to the guilt of the accused was, in the mind of the magistrate, irresistible. The first accused admitted a previous conviction, under which he was sentenced by the High Court to three years' rigorous imprisonment in 1872. Neither accused showed any cause against conviction; and they were sentenced each to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

The first accused appealed from the sentence on the grounds that he was charged with theft in February, 1881, whereas the owner of the property stated that it was stolen in March, 1881; that it was alleged that the property was sold in March 1881, but there was no evidence of the acts amounting to theft by the appellant; that the circumstances attendant upon the alleged sale disproved any knowledge that the property was stolen; for it was sold in the regular course of business on a credit sale; and that the previous conviction against the appellant was one of cheating and not of theft, and that it ought not to have been admitted as evidence in the case. The appellant further urged that he had no notice of the charge, and was called upon suddenly to answer the charge and defend himself. He also alleged that he was for five weeks previous to the conviction in jail awaiting trial on a charge in which the record of his previous conviction was filed; and that his wife was kept in police custody for two weeks previously without any charge with a view to prevent her from preparing his defence.

Mr. Sealy commented upon the evidence and the magistrate's finding, arguing that such a long interval of time had been allowed to elapse from the time of the theft to the discovery of the property that the court would not allow a presumption of guilt to be raised. There was no evidence of the appellant having exclusive possession, and it was impossible for him, in merely passing by the shop, to have lifted up and carried away seven heavy pieces of ivory. No step was taken against the appellant for several months although the police must have had a suspicion against him; and he was given no time whatever to prepare his defence. The vakil submitted that there was not sufficient evidence upon the record to sustain his client's conviction.

Mr. Latham referred at some length to the evidence and to some English authorities. The appellant showed no cause whatever in the Police Court against conviction. If he was a mere broker in the transaction, nothing could have been easier for him than to have taken some step to exculpate himself as an accomplice. It could not be supposed that he was an innocent party and was made a scape grace by the second accused, because his (appellant's) case was that the whole sale was an honest transaction, which was mere nonsense. There was a total absence of exculpatory evidence. The men were passing the shop together, and the inference was that they both conceived the idea of theft.

Mr. Justice Kemball was opinion that the decision of the magistrate was right. The appellant, when called upon at the police court, had nothing to say in his defence; and it was to be taken into consideration that he was not a person who went into the police court for the first time. His Lordship was unable to say that the magistrate was wrong in his appreciation of the evidence.

Mr. Justice Pinhey disagreed. He referred to portions of the evidence to show that, in his opinion they were not irreconcileable with the innocence of the appellant. His Lordship had no doubt that the second accused was rightly convicted. But as to the appellant, his Lordship was unable to concur in the conviction.

Mr. Justice Kemball said the matter would be referred to the Chief Justice as to how to proceed under the circumstances.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 26.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

GOVERDHUNDAS LUDHA *vs.* KHEMJEE LUDHA.

THE plaintiff and defendant are brothers, and the suit is brought to have it declared that they were partners, and for a partition of the property. On the application of Mr. Telang, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Gilbert on behalf of the plaintiff, his Lordship granted a rule *nisi* for an injunction restraining the defendant from intermeddling with the partnership shops and stock-in-trade, and from collecting any of the outstandings. The rule contemplated also the appointment of a receiver.

(Before the Hon'ble SIR CHARLES SARGENT in Chambers.)

SEWJEE DHURUMSEY *vs.* JOHN GORDON AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Jefferson, of Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishanker, and Dinshaw, presented a plaint against the defendants Mr. John Gordon and Pranjeevundas Doolubdas, seeking to recover Rs. 1,500 on a promissory note dated 23rd December, 1881. The plaint was accepted as a summary suit.

SEWJEE DHURUMSEY *vs.* KURSONDAS MADHAWDAS.

Mr. Jefferson, on behalf of the plaintiff, presented a plaint seeking to recover Rs. 1,200, the balance of a promissory note for Rs. 2,200 executed by the defendant on the 15th October, 1881. His Lordship accepted the plaint as a summary suit.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice WEST.)

THE MATRIMONIAL SUITS.

ANNIE HEMINGWAY *vs.* JOSEPH HEMINGWAY AND JOSEPH HEMINGWAY *vs.* ANNIE HEMINGWAY, *alias* ANNIE POWAR.

THIS is a suit and a cross suit. Mr. Latham and Mr. Sadashew Nana, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, appeared for Annie Hemingway, who is the petitioner in the first suit and respondent in the second; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland and Little, appeared for Mr. Joseph Hemingway, the respondent in the first suit and the petitioner in the second.

The case was continued to-day.

MR. LATHAM, in continuing his address on behalf of Mrs. Hemingway, commented upon the evidence given in support of Mr. Hemingway's case. He said that all the witnesses, with one doubtful exception, deposed to having had but very slight acquaintance with Duttoo, whom they had seen for a short-time in Bombay at the house of his brother Malhari; and considering the time which had elapsed since they had seen Duttoo—some seventeen years—as well as taking into account the fact admitted by the witnesses that Duttoo's face had subsequently undergone a change, it was hard to believe that they should be able to identify him. Mr. Hemingway's allegation that he had once overheard a conversation between his wife and her relations was uncorroborated by any other witnesses. The desire of Mr. Hemingway to get a dissolution of marriage on the ground that his wife had a husband living at the time of the second marriage, could be easily explained. He got tired of his connection with a Hindoo girl after the bloom of youth and beauty was gone. It was easy to believe that the marriage became distasteful to a European when he saw that the freshness of youth had departed; still he had his duties to perform, and he could not dissolve the marriage, galling as the tie might be, by inventing the story that Duttoo was living at the time. That story was not proved. The whole weight of evidence was against it. The learned counsel, continuing, said that he had no direct evidence to offer as to Duttoo's death, but he would show that his brother, Malhari, had reported his death prior to the second marriage. The presumption of Duttoo's death before the marriage of the respondent with Mr. Hemingway was entirely in their favour; and unless there were some very strong grounds to the contrary, for the sake of the community generally, and for the sake of the innocent children who would otherwise be stamped as bastards, the marriage should not be held to be null and void.

Evidence was then gone into on behalf of the respondent. Mrs. Hemingway, examined by Mr. Sadashew Nana, said.—I have known Mr. Hemingway about twenty years. I first became acquainted with him at Waree Bunder. Mr. Hemingway used to come at the water-pipe where I went to draw water, and followed me wherever I went. I went to live with him e a year after. I have said in my written statement that I was married to Duttoo. I do not recollect my age at the time of my marriage with Duttoo. I never saw Duttoo in Bombay or any where else afterwards. I cannot identify Duttoo. It is not true that I represented to Mr. Hemingway at the time of my marriage with him that I was a widow. He never made inquiries about it to my knowledge. About four months after I came to Bombay (which was some eighteen years ago), Malhari broke the marriage string round my neck. Malhari also said to me that I should no longer make the red mark, indicating marriage, on my forehead. Malhari received a letter stating that my husband was dead. On one occasion, when I was living with Mr. Hemingway, he got ill, and therefore sent me away to my relatives at Tannah. I returned after he recovered. I have never seen Mathoo Succoojee and Sacaram Pandoo, who gave evidence for the petitioner. It is not true that I had any conversation with my relatives, subsequent to my marriage with Mr. Hemingway, about the existence of Duttoo.

In her cross-examination the witness stated that she was told by her sister and brother-in-law that she had been married for the first time at Ghoreporee near Poona. On the day when Malhari received the letter about her husband's death, her necklace was broken, and the red mark was wiped off her forehead. She did not know if he mentioned the receipt of the letter to anybody. She did not ask her brother-in-law the cause of her husband's death, becasue, according to the practice among the Hindoos, a girl never spoke to her brother-in-law.

Succoonabai Mazda, a native Christian, said.—She was Superintendent to the Central Female School in connection with Dr. Wilson's institution. When Mrs. Hemingway was placed under her tuition, Mr. Hemingway stated to her that the girl was a widow. That was three months before their marriage. At the wedding they both said that she (Mrs. Hemingway) was a widow.

In her cross-examination the witness stated that she did not know who the first husband of Mrs. Hemingway was, nor did she see any reason to make inquiries.

Another witness, named Succoo, said that her sister, Mrs. Hemingway, was six years old when she was first married to a man named Setaram at Ghoreporee. The respondent did not go by the name of Venassee. Some time after her sister's marriage, she (Succoo) went to Kurrachee, where she received a letter stating that her sister's husband was dead. Her sister, Mrs. Hemingway did not afterwards tell her that her husband was alive. When Duttoo was shown to her, the witness said that the man was not her sister's husband, as the latter had a broad face and was fat.

Cross-examined by Mr. Rivett-Carnac.—She never heard Setaram called by the name of Duttoo, nor her was sister ever married to a man named Duttoo. Mrs. Heming-way at the time of the first marriage was called Biza. Her sister did not support her after her marriage with Mr. Hemingway. She lived with, and was supported by, her sister at Nasik for nearly four months. At no other place was she supported by Mrs. Hemingway.

Succoonabai Mazda having been recalled said, in answer to His Lordship, that when Mrs. Hemingway was at the Free General Assembly's Institution, she was known as Luxmee and Vanarsee. She did not tell witness that her name was Anoo.

The case was adjourned until to-morrow (Friday).

BENGAL.

THE BURDWAN WATER SCHEME.—Another instance of the Maharaja of Burdwan's liberality has been brought to our notice. His Highness has supplemented the Rs. 30,000 which he gave towards the Burdwan water scheme with a further sum of Rs. 20,000, making in all half a lakh for one object alone.—*Englishman*.

MILITARY.—During the present year the following officers commanding Battalions of the British service in Bengal will complete their term of command and be placed on half pay:—Colonel H. B. Feilden, 2nd Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment, on 24th February; Colonel John Fryer, C.B., 6th Dragoon Guards, on 17th March; Colonel H. E. Glass, 2nd Battalion the Cheshire Regiment, on 24th April; Colonel C. E. Grogan, 2nd Battalion King's (Liverpool) Regiment, on 15th August; Colonel W. W. Welman, C.B., 2nd Bat[illegible] Wiltshire Regiment, on 31st October.

STEAM TRAMWAY IN CALCUTTA.—On Saturday morning, a short trial trip was made with one of the lately arrived tramway engines. A number of representatives of the Town and Suburban Municipalities, and orthers, were present. The train, consisting of the engine and two cars, started from Circular-road, and went through Bhowanipore to the terminus, and back again towards Circular-road. A slight hitch that arose prevented the completion of the trip, and it can therefore hardly be said to be decisive as to the expediency of substituting steam for animal traction in our streets. Yet there can, we think, be little doubt that, exept perhaps in very narrow and crowded thoroughfares like Chitpore-road the engines may be safely and successfully adopted. The principal fear is that they will frighten the horses in the streets, and though the engine on Saturday went very quietly and showed but little steam, the horses which it passed all showed some signs of terror. These, however, were mostly tramway horses, and they are untutored savages who could hardly be expected to see a steam engine doing their workin the street without astonishment. We do not think there will be much difficulty with horses generally. When the steam engine was first employed on the tramway in Glasgow the horses were for a time somewhat shy of it, but before very long they learned to see it with perfect unconcern. Further trials will no doubt be made, however, before sanction is asked for the regular use of the engines.—*Statesman*.

THE RAID IN SILCHAR.—The correspondent of the *Englishman* writing from Silchar, January 18, says:—At about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon news was received by the officiating Deputy Commissioner that the guard at Googung head-quarters in the North Cachar Hills, had been cut up by Cacharis led by a fanatic. The following are the facts, so far as can be ascertained at present:—The Deputy Commissioner, Major Boyd, accompanied by Mr. Soppitt, Assistant Superintendent of Police, whose head quarters are at Googung, left Silchar on the 9th for a tour in these Hills, and had with him a small guard of some 15 men. On the 13th, the District Superintendent of Police here received orders from the Deputy Commissioner to proceed to his assistance with 30 Frontier Police, as he had received information that a body of Cacharis, some 60 in number and led by a fanatic, was advancing to resist him. It appears that this Cachari fanatic, some short time ago, set himself up as a god, worked miracles, levied "black mail," and refused tor ecogniseour laws, so it bacame necessary to punish him. On the morning of the 14th the District Superintendent left the station, but was met on the road by a messenger from the Deputy Commissioner and told that he was no longer required to proceed, as the Cacharis had dispersed. Fortunately the reinforcements went on, and it is to be hoped have reached long ere this. The Deputy Commissioner wrote down, saying that he was encamped at Mywung in a favourable and commanding position, and that though the Cacharis had made their appearance and burnt a hut or two, they dispersed, but not before one of them had indulged in a war dance. Nothing further was heard until yesterday afternoon, when a man came in with the news of the attack on Googung. Orders were immediately given to send up all available Frontier Police, the military taking over all the station guards. By midnight 67 men had started. Later in the evening further news was received, and still later the Deputy Commissioner's syce turned up. At present it is impossible to tell exactly what really took place, but. from what has been gathered, it appears the Deputy Commissioner and Mr. Soppitt were at Googung on the 15th, and, requiring to visit some places, took 20 men of their guard leaving 11 men in charge of the stockade. About two hours afterwards the Cacharis attacked and burnt all the buildings, killing some of the guards. Three dead bodies were seen, and some 5 men are reported as missing, and amongst them the native doctor and Major Boyd's Babu, and Mr. Soppitt's servants are reported as killed, but as the former's syce has turned up here, it is to be hoped that others also have escaped. Major Boyd's pony was killed. Firing from the direction of Mywung was heard by the fugitives, but no news as to the safety of Major Boyd and party has been received, and great uneasiness prevails. The men who left last night should reach to-morrow.—*Englishman*.

MADRAS.

THE GOVERNOR'S CUP.—At the lotteries held at the residence of Meya Feroze Hoossain Saib, Munt Road, on Monday night, Captain Moore read a letter from His Excellency the Governor, which stated that the cup made by Messrs. P. Orr and Sons should have been deeper, and should have weighed about Rs. 1,000, while it weighed only Rs. 640. His Excellency therefore enclosed a cheque on Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., for Rs. 350, to be given to the winner of the cup.—*Madras Mail*.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Disorders of the Skin, this safe and simple remedy produces remarkably beneficial effects. J. L. Milton, Esq., Surgeon to St. John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, writes:—"After carefully examining the effects of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, and comparing them with those produced by other kinds of Cod Liver Oil, have satisfied myself of its very great superiority. In some cases of lepra, eczema, lichen, and prurigo, I consider Dr. de Jongh's Oil invaluable." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole consignees, Ansar Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 6TH JANUARY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Poonah, Commander J. B. Chapman, arrived in harbour yesterday afternoon at 1-30 with the English mails of the 6th inst. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM GRAVESEND.

Major B. E. Govan.	Mr. M. Teagen.
Col. and Mrs. Stewart.	Mr. H. Piatt.
Mrs. Gatacre and friend.	Miss Jessie Reid & 3 sisters.
Miss Fergusson.	Lieut. and Mrs. Curling and servant.
Mr. C. Cottrell Dormer.	
Mrs. Nutt.	Mrs. Alder and 3 children.
Mrs. Snodgrass.	Mr. J. Fotheringham.

FROM VENICE.

Mr. A. Frame.	Miss Gubbs.
Surgn.-Major Grant.	Mr. and Mrs. G. Smyth.
Lt.-Col. W. N. Carey.	

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr. E. Chambry.	Mr. E. Dalgliesh & brother.
Mr. W. R. Trower.	Mr. Mahomed Meer.
Hon'ble. Justice White.	Mr. J. Handford.
Mr. Uloth.	Mr. D. Mackenzie.
Capt. Urnott.	Mr. J. A. Shepherd.
Mr. and Mrs. C. V. Smith.	General Light.
Major Ketchin.	Mr. J. G. Sale.
Mr. W. Bell Irving.	

FROM SUEZ.

Mr. David MacKinley.	Mr. Desylla.

FROM ADEN.—J. H. Turner.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 31ST DEC. TO 6TH JAN. INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen's New Year's gifts to the poor of Windsor and the nighbourhood were distributed on Saturday.

The Duke of Argyll has written a letter controverting a recent statement of Mr. Chamberlain, M. P., to the effect that the original objects of the Irish Land League were perfectly legal and were approved by the Government.

Sir H. Bulwer, at present Lieutenant-Governor, has been appointed Governor of Natal.

Sir Erskine Perry has resigned his office as member of the Indian Council.

The Earl of Derby, on Wednesday, at a dinner given by the Liverpool Reform Club, expressed his belief that the Government were taking proper measures to restore order in Ireland, and he thought the rules of Parliamentary debate might be improved by a limited power on the part of the majority to close discussion.

Mr. John Bright, M.P., and Mr. Chamberlain, M.P., on Tuesday addressed their constituents at Birmingham, applying themselves mainly to a vindication of the foreign and Irish policy of the Government.

The deaths are announced of Mr. R. Bernal Osborne, who had formerly represented various constituencies in Parliament; of Mr. W. Harrison Ainsworth, the well-known novelist; Admiral Russell Eliott, aged 80; Colonel D. W. Pack-Beresford, formerly M.P. for Carlow County; General Brook Taylor; and of Miss Charlotte Clive, a niece of the great Lord Clive.

Mr. Jones Jenkins was returned without opposition on Wednesday as M.P. for the Carmarthen Boroughs.

The Chinaman who, while performing in a music hall at Brighton, caused the death of a boy by the firing of a cannon, has been committed for trial on a charge of manslaughter.

Four young men, named Morewood, were charged on Monday with a violent assault on their brother, Mr. C. R. Morewood, of Alfreton-hall. They had been released on sureties of £500 each, but they did not appear before the magistrates, who ordered the bail to be estreated.

An artisan at Burnley on Tuesday morning entered the bedroom of his landlady and cut her throat, her two children being in bed with her at the time.

A man named Robert Saunders, residing in Shouldham-street, Marylebone, attempted on Saturday to murder his wife, who escaped, but a charwoman was shot dead, and the man afterwards shot himself. A coroner's inquest resulted in a verdict of insanity on the part of the man.

A man, who was in custody for theft, hung himself in a cell of the Manchester Police station on Friday.

The number of ascertained wrecks during the past year in all parts of the world was 2,039, and the total estimated value of property lost £280,000,000, of which British and Colonial property is reckoned at £180,000,000, sterling.

The sale of the library at Hamilton Palace, which was formed by Mr. Beckford, is announced for June next.

Mrs. Langtry made her first appearance as a professional actress at Brighton on Tuesday.

A new coffee tavern was opened in Rochester-row, Westminster, on Monday, on which occasion Cardinal Manning spoke with great earnestness in favour of such institutions.

The further examination of Dr. Lamson was taken at Bow-street on Monday, and was again adjourned.

A great meeting of Irish landowners was held in Dublin on Tuesday, at which about 3,000 persons, including many ladies, were present. Resolutions were passed deprecating the manner in which the Land Act was being administered, and objecting to the selections made for Assistant Commissioners. The Duke of Abercorn presided, and among the speakers were Lords Dartrey, Waterford, and Ardilaun, and Mr. Longworth.

A Treasury minute was published on Tuesday in the *Dublin Gazette*, giving occupiers the same facilities for loans for land improvements as are given to landowners.

At a meeting of the Dublin Corporation held on Tuesday a motion for conferring the freedom of the City upon Messrs. Parnell and Dillon was carried by 29 votes against 23.

The Corporation of Cork on Tuesday conferred the freedom of the city on Mr. Dillon, M.P. Only 21 out of 56 members of the Council attended.

The arrest of a discharged soldier, Connel, at Muskerra, has led to the discovery of the intended immediate perpetration of five assassinations.

A land steward was robbed and stripped on the high road near Listowel by a party of disguised men, who afterwards treated a farmer in a similar manner. A private of the Scots Greys, returning to barracks at Ballincollig, Cork, was stopped by a party of men, stripped and tied fast to a tree, where he remained for some hours.

The leading members of several Ladies' Land Leagues in Ireland have been arrested.

The installation of the Mayors in towns in Ireland, on Monday, was the occasion of warm discussions and angry controversies in several instances.

Mr. Francis Wise, a Cork distiller, who died recently, is stated to have made no will disposing of his property, which is estimated to be three millions sterling in value.

Consols have closed with a strong tendency at 99⅞ sellers for cash. Other leading securities have been in the main adversely influenced by extensive speculative sales of stocks in America, but a small portion of the loss had at the last been regained.

OBITUARY.—Maj.-Gen. H. P. Burn, Ben. Ret.; Col. H.A. Boscawen, Ben. Ret.; Gen. J. J. Hume, Ben. Ret.; Major S.C. Mactier, Ben. Ret.; A.Freese, late Mad. C.S.; Lieut.-Gen. B. R. Powell, Bo. Inf. Ret.; Mr. Bernal Osborne; W. Harrison Ainsworth; Gen. B. J. Taylor; Lieut.-Gen. the Hon. J. W. Macdonald, C. B.: Lieut.-Col. G. B. Morgan, Town Major, Gibraltar; Major-Gen. Sir J. Hort, Bart., C.B.; Admiral G. H. C. White; F. J. Angier, proprietor of *London and China Telegraph*; Lady Malins; Lady Style; Lady Bolton; J. Brumell, Sheriff of Demerara.

THE negotiations in respect of a commercial treaty between Great Britain and France were resumed on Saturday in Paris, but no definitive result was achieved. The apprehensions of a failure of the negotiations have induced several papers in Paris to publish articles deprecating such a conclusion as extremely undesirable. Although some difficul[illegible] undoubtedly exist, it is not considered cert[illegible] the negotiations, if resumed, will not re[illegible] factorily.

It is stated from Paris that the Brit[illegible] Governments have agreed to send [illegible] Egypt a joint Note, intimating [illegible] public tranquility being distur[illegible] overturned, they will be prep[illegible] effectual support.

The Italian press regard M. B[illegible] Tunis as an evidence of the determination of the French Government to persist in their object [illegible] placing that State under complete French control, and thus materially affecting Italian interests.

Nothing positive is known as to the negotiations pending between the Prussian Government and the Vatican. It is, however, confidently asserted that the Pope has no intention of quitting Rome.

The Russian Government has claimed of the Roumelian Treasury priority of payment for its expenses, amounting to a million sterling, caused by the occupying force maintained by Russia previous to the Treaty of Berlin.

Further accounts from Warsaw show that the recent anti-Jewish riots in that city were more serious than had been believed. Assertions are made that the military authorities showed little anxiety to check the disorders.

The Session of the Portuguese Chambers was opened on Monday by the King in person.

A party of Dalmatian gendarmes was attacked by a band of men near Crivoscie, and four of them were killed and mutilated.

The elections to the Greek Chamber have been held, and the Opposition candidates have been successful in many places.

In consequence of the murder of two British Customs officials at Danve a force of native troops has been sent from Elmina to that town.

The Chinese Government has paid to Russia the first instalment of the compensation under the Kuldja Treaty.

The evidence in the Guiteau trial at Washington is at last concluded, and further proceedings have been adjourned until to-morrow.

A train on the Boston and Maine Railroad fell through a bridge, and two persons were killed and many wounded. Part of the train caught fire, and several of the injured passengers were burnt to death.

The Allan Line steamer Moravian, wrecked nea Yarmouth, Maine, has broken up.

SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr J T Fernandez, CE, PWD	Col W O Swanston, MSC
Mr R W Sanderson, BUCS	Col J L Benwell, M Ret
Major E Newbery, BSC	Mr G W Vidal, Bo CS
Major R E S Smyth, B Inf	Mr R Proctor-Sims, Bo UCS
Mr C W W Martin, MCS	Mr A Dalzell, Bo UCS
	Surg Major E P Burrows, B

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr E B Alexander, BCS, 7 mo	Mr W M Fletcher, Bo UCS, 3 mo
Mr W P Arnot, BUCS, 6 mo	Mr A S George, Bo UCS, 6 mo
Mr A B Gatherer, BUCS, 2½ mo	Capt T R M Macpherson, Bo SC, 2½ mo
Maj J C Ross, RB Eng, 1 mo	Surg-Maj E H R Langley, Bo 3 mo
Major A Hill RB Eng, 4 mo	Surg W G H Henderson, Bo 6 mo
Maj J Colledge, BSC, 6 mo	Apoth. W R Scroggie, Bo, 6 mo
Lieut G D C Gastrell, BSC, 3 mo	Cond A Farrant, Bo 6 mo
Mr L Garthwaite, MUCS, 6 mo	
Brig-Surg A Sanderson, MD, M, 6 mo	

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr W S Wells, BCS	Surg-Major H Boyd, MD, B
Mr J J Livesay, BCS	Cond T Smith, B
Sir C U Aitchison, BCS	Mr F S Evans, MUCS
Mr C W Mellor, BCS	Surg W E Johnston, MD, M
Mr W J Ham, BUCS	Lieut-Col P H Le Geyt, Bo SC
Mr J W A McNair, BUCS	Major G A Jacob, Bo SC
Mr T M L Thompson, BUCS	Lieut W C Astlett, Bo SC
Major J C Ross, RB Eng	Sub-Cond J Riding, Bo
Surg-Major J W Johnston, MD, B	

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

RARE opportunity for New Medical Practitioners. Sale of whole stock of a Medical Dispensary.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th day of January, 1882, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by public auction near Free General Assembly Institution, Dady Sett Fire Temple Lane, being the property of the late Doctor Chunilall Ghelabai Dassie, consisting of the whole effects of his Medical Dispensary.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 27th January, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

USUAL WEEKLY SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 28th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Allibhoy Noorbhoy.

F S and Co. 706-10—5 cases, each 500 milles, grooveless eyed sharps, No. 1-10.

By order of the Superintendent Army Clothing, 60 tin lined helmet cases.

AT 1 P.M.

1 handsome English-built buggy in good order.

Auction Sale of unclaimed goods and sweepings at the G. I. P. Railway goods depot, Wadi bunder.

On TUESDAY next, the 31st inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by public auction at the above-mentioned place,

A quantity of unclaimed goods and sweepings, &c.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 27th January, 1882.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF PIECE-GOODS AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS. W. & A. GRAHAM & CO. IN PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 27th inst. at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Godowns of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

A quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods in lot to suit purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ grey dhoties.
5 cases white shirtings.
10 „ prints.
5 „ green cambrics.
5 „ lemon cambrics.
5 „ canvas jacconet.
5 bales grey madapollams.
5 „ „ prints.
10 cases grey dhoties, 35 by 44 and 11 by 48, mildewed.

By order of the Administrator General, the effects of the late Mr. E. R. Christian, consisting of silver watch, gold Albert chain, bracelet, brooches, ear-rings, studs, and solitaires, locket, breastpin, sword, &c.

The effects of the late Mahomed Hoossen, comprising 2 buffaloes, 4 bullocks and 1 calf, cart, silver jewellery, copper utensils, &c.

On account of the concerned.

16 cases of wines and stores comprising port burgandy, sparkling Saumer's sherry, tart fruits, salad oil, anchovies raspberry, vinegar, Worcester sauce, potted meat, vinegar pickles, Pruire's candied, peel, crystalized fruit, cheese, ham, bacon and other provision too numerous to mention.

On account and at the risk of Memon Noor Mahomed Dada.

(J) 8215. 1 case 60 gross snuff boxes.
9899. 2 „ 220 „ „ „

SALE of valuable landed Property at Trinity-street in Dady Suntook Lane.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st Feb., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFOR and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee Mr. Ardaseer Muncherjee, and on account and at the risk of mortgagor Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Sorabjee Suntook, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 26th day of July, 1879.

All that piece of ground together with the messuages or dwelling houses consisting of two compartments standing thereon, situate at Trinity-street, on the west side of Dady Suntook, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Fort, containing by admeasurement 260 square yards and seven-ninths of a square yard, be the same a little more or less, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under pension and tax No. 82 and new survey No. 8,393, and bounded on the east by the said Dady Suntook Lane, on the west by the Dady Suntook's Stables, on the north by a sweepers' passage, on the other side of which is the property of Eduljee Jemsetjee Khuras, and on the south by the property lately of Suntookjee Sorabjee Suntook, and now of Muncherjee Dosabhoy Karkaria, and which said hereditaments and premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal taxes under Nos. 71 and 72 and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Dorabjee Sorabjee and other tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF MACHINERY OF A PAPER MILL.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of February next, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at a godown in Oak Lane, Fort, on account of the concerned,

The machinery of a Paper Mill comprising an 8 H. P. horizontal engine with gearing shafts, wheels, pulleys, brass breast roll, iron press rolls, drying cylinder, glazing cylinders, one large rag engine of 3 cwt. capacity with roll, 2-6 by 2-6, bottom knives, drum washers, and gear for lifting, one set of rolling gear with wooden rolls, &c., &c.

These can be seen on application to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, near Trinity Chapel, Dhobee Talao, by order of Dayal Bhimjee, the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagors Santookjee Sorabjee Santook and Dunjeebhoy Sorabjee Santook.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of February, 1881, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, the undermentioned property in one lot:—

All that piece or parcel of partly freehold and partly Fazendaree land or ground, situate at Bombay in Sonapore Breach Road outside the Fort, admeasuring 938 square yards, 67 cents, with the dwelling house, stable, outhouses and privies, and a water well standing and erected thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under No. 81 and by the Collector of Bombay, under No. 82, and new Survey No. 8393, and bounded on the east by a portion of the vacant ground in front of the said dwelling-house, and beyond it by a stable, on the west by the Dhuswaddy Lane, on the north by a passage and on the south by the 4th Marine-lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Auctioneers or to Mr. Khunderao Morojee, attorney for the mortgagee, at his office, No. 41, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 27th January, 1882.

NOTICES.

TIGERS !

TIGERS !

TIGERS !

£100 EACH for every animal delivered in good condition, from 12 months old upwards; younger ones at less price.

W. JAMRACH, Stoke Newington, London, Importer of 500 Tigers since 1860.

MADRAS MUNICIPALITY.

NOTIFICATION.

THE Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras are prepared, with the sanction of the Governor of Madras in Council conveyed in Order No. 2,505, dated 23rd December, 1881, under Section 208 of the city of Madras Municipal Act of 1878, to receive TENDERS for a DEBENTURE LOAN of (Rs. 3,50,000,) three lacs and fifty thousand rupees on the security of the rates and taxes levied under the said Act. Of the total amount of the loan, two and-a-half lacs are to be expended in extending the water supply of the City, and one lac in carrying out the drainage project of Black Town.

2. Debentures will be issued for the said amount bearing interest at the rate of five (5) per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the 15th March and the 15th September of each year, and having a currency of thirty years.

3. The form of Debenture Bonds will be that given ... Each Debenture will be issued for the sum of ... some multiple of Rs. 100.

... for the whole or any part of the above ... (Rs. 3,50,000) three lacs and fifty thousand ... received by the President of the Municipal ... noon on the 23rd February, 1882.

... should be in the form hereto annexed, ... cover, superscribed "Tender for ..." and sent to the Municipal Office, ... President Municipal Commission.

... will be opened by the President at the ... the 23rd February, 1882, at noon, a ... rate having first been fixed by the President.

... Parties tendering must pay into the Bank of Madras to the credit of the Municipal Fund a sum equal to 2 per cent. of the amount tendered, and forward the Bank's receipt with the tender.

8. If the tender be accepted, the deposit will be taken in part payment, but it will be forfeited if, after the acceptance of the tender, the allotment is not fully paid up on or before the 15th March, 1882.

9. Debentures will be issued as soon as possible after receipt of the amount of allotment.

10. The deposit on tenders which may not be accepted will be returned on application.

11. In the case of two or more tenders at the same rate (not being below the minimum) a *pro rata* allotment will, if necessary, be made.

12. The rate stated in a tender must not contain any fraction of an anna; if a rate containing a fraction of an anna is inserted in any tender, such fraction will be struck out, and the tender treated as if the rate did not contain such fraction of an anna.

13. In order to avoid mistakes a separate tender must be made at each rate tendered, and a separate deposit must accompany each tender.

14. The annual income from the rates and taxes which are offered as security for the Loan amounts to Rs. 6,80,000. The charges for loans which have already been raised on the same security are as follows:—

		Annually.
Interest at 4 per cent. on Rs. 14,30,000 payable to Government	Rs.	57,200
Interest at 2 per cent. on Rs. 14,30,000 payable to Sinking Fund..	Rs.	28,600
Interest at 6 per cent. on Rs. 20,000 for Market payable to Debenture holders	Rs.	1,200
	Rs.	87,000

A. T. ARUNDEL, President.

Municipal Office, Madras, 11th January, 1882.

FORM OF TENDER.

I hereby tender for Rs. of the Loan advertised in the Notification of the President of the Madras Municipality, dated 11th January, and published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 18th January, and agree to pay the same subject to the conditions notified, at the rate of Rs. for every Rs. 100 allotted to me.

I enclose a deposit receipt of the Bank of Madras for Rs. being 2 per cent. on the amount of my tender, and engage if my offer be accepted to pay to the account of the Municipal Fund in the Bank of Madras, the sum alloted to me on or before the 15th of March, 1882.

Signature.
Address.

FORM OF DEBENTURE.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL FIVE PER CENT. LOAN OF 1882.

The Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras.

Madras, the 1882.

No.—

By virtue of the City of Madras Municipal Act V of 1878, We, the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras, incorporated under the said Act, in consideration of the sum of Rupees paid to us by promise to pay to the said or Order, the sum of ( ) thirty years after the date hereof, together with Interest on ( ) at the rate of Five per centum per annum, payable half-yearly, on the 15th day of March, and on the 15th day of September.

For the Municipal Commissioners of the City of Madras.

President.
Commissioner.
Commissioner.

N.B.—This Debenture is transferable by endorsement which must be made in the following form:—

I, A. B., of do hereby transfer to C. D. of the Debenture Bond issued by the Municipal Commissioners for the City of Madras to the amount of Rupees and standing in my name to hold unto the said C. D. his Executors, Administrators, Representatives, or Assigns, subject to the conditions on which I hold the same at the time of the execution thereof.

Dated the day of

No transfer will be effectual until the endorsement has been registered in the Office of the Commissioners.

NOTICES.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

MELCOMBE REGIS SCHOOL, WEYMOUTH.

PRESIDENT:

THE RIGHT HON. THE VISCOUNT PORTMAN.

HEAD MASTER: REV. I. MILLER, B. A.,

ASSISTED BY A STAFF OF GRADUATE MASTERS.

THE object of this School is to provide a LIBERAL EDUCATION at a MODERATE COST. Independent Examiners are appointed by the University of Cambridge. The domestic arrangements are under the direct management of Mrs. MILLER, assisted by a MATRON. Each boy has a separate bed. FEES for board, tuition, books, laundress, &c., fifty to sixty-five guineas per annum.

PROSPECTUSES, containing a list of recent distinctions gained direct from this School, at the Universities and in other examinations, and a list of references to parents in India and England, may be obtained at the office.

SYDNEY EXHIBITION, 1879.

FIRST AWARD FOR

HOCKIN'S.

IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.

FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.

Is prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbolic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.

AS A SALINE APERIENT,

It is especially recommended in all cases of Alliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other AILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary febrifuge. It has stood the test of

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,

and those who have once taken it continue use, from confidence in its medicinal qualities. As all the ingredients are in one bottle it will be found most

CONVENIENT OF ADMINISTRATION.

Manufactured only by HOCKIN, WILSON & Co. 38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:

BOMBAY: Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
CALCUTTA: Messrs. SMITH, STANISTREET & Co. and Messrs. BATHGATE & Co.
KURRACHEE: E. SPEECHLY Pharmaceutical Chemists.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will, by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla* says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON, 270, Regent St., London

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond), at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co.; KEMP & Co.; ROGERS & Cos; BOLTON & Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,

THE ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the wide-spread reputation this justly esteemed medicine Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and, judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralgia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic, Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, Sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitations.

Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well-known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM garrisoned by two regiments and one Battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secundrabad, about 4 miles, are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every one in the United Kingdom.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Station an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Boards not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Rs. 2 per month. For every additional square foot annas 8.

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Rs. 2. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL WATCHES.

EDMOND CHARPIE, WATCH MANUFACTURER,

BOMBAY, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

CAMPAIGN WATCHES !!

THE CELEBRATED ROBERTS PATENT WATCH.—It is of the finest workmanship, in strong neat Nickel Silver Case, open-faced Crystal Front, fine and solid KEYLESS ACTION, with improved Set Pin. PATENT LEVER ESCAPEMENT, JEWELLED in Rubies, and is so constructed as to bear with all climates and shocks, and is not at all affected by riding or walking. Specially adapted for OFFICERS, ENGINEERS, and RAILWAY OFFICIALS.

PRICE Rs. 25 (CASH).

THE PRIME.—A strong and durable double-case SILVER LEVER WATCH, well adapted for rough usage and keeping accurate time.

PRICE Rs. 25. (CASH).

THE SAME with horizontal Escapement, Rs. 20 (Cash).

LARGE STOCK OF WATCHES.

From Rs. 10 to Rs. 600.

ALL WATCHES are regulated and timed before they are despatched. EACH WATCH is forwarded free with written guarantee to any part of India.

All orders should be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

EDMOND CHARPIE, WATCH MAKER, BOMBAY.

MILLINERY. MILLINERY.

MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to announce her arrival from England with a large and choice selection of

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY,

personally selected by her from the first Paris and London Houses.

MRS. LAKE'S

Long and intimate experience of the class of Goods suitable for India, coupled with a thorough knowledge of the best sources of supply in the European Markets, gives her

SPECIAL FACILITIES IN PURCHASING, OF WHICH CONSTITUENTS WILL HAVE THE BENEFIT.

An early inspection of the Goods is respectfully solicited.

Wedding and Mourning Orders carefully and promptly attended to.

TERMS—CASH.

Orders from Outstations, to ensure immediate attention, should be accompanied by a remmittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

MRS. LAKE, MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,

No. 7, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

HAMILTON AND CO., JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,

BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. SIR JAMES FERGUSSON, K.C.S.I.

Next door to National Bank.

RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

REAL WHITBY JET JEWELLERY.

A large assortment to select from. Priced moderately. Necklets, Brooches, Bracelets, and Earrings and sets of Studs, Sleeve Links, and Collar Buttons.

GOLD LOCKETS.

Twelve Sizes of Plain, or Engraved.

Size.........No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Plain.........Rs.	23	26	30	33	38	42	48	54	60	66	80	95
Engraved.........Rs.	25	28	33	36	42	46	52	58	64	72	85	100

GEM LOCKETS.

A great variety of very pretty designs enamelled "Forget me nots," Pearls, Brilliants, &c., &c. priced from Rs. 45 to 500.

SUITABLE FOR THE ABOVE.

We have just received a large supply of Gold Necklaces and Collarettes, of the newest, and most elegant designs; the "Empress" Band Collarette, and other graceful patterns. Priced from Rs. 90 to Rs. 480.

SILVER LOCKETS.

In plain dead Silver or of the Japanese style, Engraved or Enamelled Flowers, Birds, &c.

Size.........	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Plain.........Rs.	5	6	7	8	9	11	12	13	14	15	17	20
Engraved or Enamelled. Rs.	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	17	18	20	22

SILVER NECKLETS.

For the above

In a variety of Pretty Patterns, Rs. 45, 40, 35, 30, 28, 33, and 18.

Collarettes thick flexible bands convertible into pair of Bracelets, Rs. 38 and 46.

FOR THE APPROACHING FESTIVE SEASON.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO., JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &c., &c.,

BEG to inform their friends and the public generally that their extensive stock of Jewellery has been further augmented by a large and varied assortment of the latest novelties produced in Europe, all guaranteed to be 18-carat gold, which have been carefully selected by our Principal during his recent journey through that continent

LADIES' WATCHCHAINS AND GUARDS, from Rs. 35 to Rs. 175.

LADIES' NECKLETS, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 240.

LADIES NECKLETS WITH LOCKET in case, from Rs. 60 to Rs. 600.

LADIES' LOCKETS AND PENDANTS, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 400.

LADIES' BRACELETS, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 700.

LADIES' BROOCHES, from Rs. 28 to Rs. 265

LADIES' EARRING AND EARSTUDS, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 525.

LADIES' SUITS consisting of BRACELET, BROOCH AND EARRINGS, from Rs. 160 to Rs. 825.

LADIES' DEMI-SUITS consisting of BROOCH AND EARRINGS, from Rs. 55 to Rs. 375.

LADIES' ENGAGEMENT RINGS, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 450.

GENTLEMEN'S ALBERT CHAINS, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 190.

GENTLEMEN'S PENCIL CASES, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 65.

GENTLEMEN'S CHARMS and SEALS, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 68.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF PINS, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 300.

GENTLEMEN'S SCARF RINGS, from Rs. 14 to Rs. 75.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS, from Rs. 18 to Rs. 55.

GENTLEMEN'S KEEPER RINGS, from Rs. 12 to Rs. 36.

GENTLEMEN'S DIAMOND RINGS from Rs. 65 to Rs. 1,250.

GENTLEMEN'S SUITS consisting of SET of four STUDS with SLEEVE LINKS or SOLITAIRS, from Rs. 38 to Rs. 60.

The above are either in plain gold, chased or set with jewels.

POONA, 1, EAST STREET. C MARCKS & CO., BOMBAY, 2, RAMPART-ROW.

MATURITY IN WOOD

SOFTENS both Wines and Spirits—*ergo*—we have always on our scantling Cognacs, Whisky, and Sherry.

To suit Buyers, we draw off into Jars of Imperial measure not less than one gallon, not more than four gallons.

Jars have Plated Taps and Lock Taps. We allow for their value on return.

We offer *Quarter Casks* of Cognac, Whisky, or Sherry. Prices vary according to quality.

COGNACS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
* Star, a capital peg Brandy ...	10	8	10	12
** Stars, pale agreeable flavour...	11	4	11	8
*** Stars, fine old Cognac, pale, mellow recommended for general consumption ...	13	0	13	8
**** Stars, very superior old pale, strongly recommended ...	15	0	15	8

(Per Imperial Gal.)

SHERRY.

MANZANILLA is very pale, dry, and has a good aroma.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Per Imperial Gallon ...	8	9	9	0
„ Quarter Cask of about 27 Imperial Gallons ...	216	0	236	0

FINE OLD WHISKY IN CASKS AND JARS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Irish and Scotch, A 1 Quality, per Imperial Gallon ...	8	12	9	0
Quarter Cask of about 29 Imperial Gallons...	242	0	256	0

Empty Jars for the above—1 gall. Rs. 2; 2 gall. Rs. 3; 4 gall. Rs. 4.
Electro-plated Taps to suit—Rs. 4 each.

CLARETS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Medoc of about 48 Imp. Galls. or 24 doz ...	172	0	180	0
St. Estephe „ „ ...	216	0	231	0

The first supply of the above have arrived.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.

"Is a success and boon for which Nations should feel grateful."—See *Medical Press, Lancet, British Medical Journal, &c.*

"Consumption in England increased tenfold in ten years."

Invariably adopted when once fairly tried.

To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

CAUTION.—Genuine only with fac-simile of Baron Liebig's Signature in Blue Ink across Label.

FINEST and CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, for SOUPS, MADE DISHES & SAUCES.

INVALUABLE FOR INDIA AS AN EFFICIENT TONIC IN ALL CASES OF WEAKNESS. KEEPS GOOD IN THE HOTTEST CLIMATES, AND FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., Limited, 43, Mark Lane, London, England.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO.

TAILORILNG DEPARTMENT.

WE beg to announce the arrival of our NEW SEASON'S GOODS for the above Department, which, having been carefully selected in the best markets, we now offer for inspection. The stock comprises all the newest makes in Blue and Black, Ribbed and Diagonal Coatings, West of England Broad-cloths, Angola Trouserings (specially adapted for India), Ulster-cloths, Bedford-cords, Whip-cords, and every material for Riding and Shikar.

Checked, Striped and Plain Suitings.
Grey and Drab Homespun do.
The New Diagonal Tweed do.
Drab Kersey, for Riding Breeches.
White Cassimere for Racing do.
Cricketing and Boating Flannels.
Gymkhana Flannels.

MILITARY, NAVAL AND POLITICAL UNIFORMS, &c.

LADIES' ULSTERS AND RIDING HABITS.

We guarantee fit and style in any orders entrusted to us equal to that of the best London Establishments, and as we receive consignments of goods every mail, we are in a position to submit all the latest novelties, in style and material, for our Customers' approval. Patterns and instructions for self-measurement sent, post-free, on application.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY, AND SECUNDERABAD.

GENT'S SCARVES, TIES, BRACES GLOVES, &c.

THORPE & CO. beg to announce the arrival of the above, all the newest shapes, best qualities, latest designs, and colours.

WINDSORS.

	Rs.	a.
The Windsor, in light Checks, Spots, and Stripes, Washing Silk ...each	2	0
The Windsor, Washing Silk, Blue and Black Bird's Spots, will tie knot Bow or Ring . each	2	0
The Windsor, Plain and Fancy Colored Silks ...each	3	0
Long Scarves, extra length, specially for Sailor's knot, black and all the new colours ...Rs. 3 8 to	4	8
Fold Windsors, Tie, Knot or Bow, rich corded Silk Spots and Stripes ...each	3	0
The Four-in-hand Scarves, shaped to the neck, making a large Knot, Plain and Fancy Striped Silk ...each 2 12	3	8

PIN SCARVES.

	Rs.	a.
The Alfonso, with Renewing Knot, Black, Fancy, Plain Colours ...	2	8
The Edinborough, Renewing knot, White fancy silk and Straw Fancy, the latest novelty ...	2	0
Washing Cambric Pin Scarves ...	1	0

HANDKERCHIEFS.

	Rs.	a.
Best White Lawn hemmed ready for use per doz.	5	0
Best White Cambric hemmed ready for use, Rs. 8-8 to ..	15	0
Colored Borders Rs. 6-0 to...	15	0
Colored Borders Hemstitched Rs. 18-8 to...	25	0

KNOT SCARVES.

	Rs.	a.
The Don, Small Knot, Light Checks and Stripes, Washing Silk ...	1	12
The Don, Small Knot, Black, Plain Colours, Spots or Fancy Stripes ...	2	0
The Duke Scarf Medium Knot, Black Plain Colours, Spots Stripes, a large variety each.	2	12
Black Folded Silk Ties, all Widths from...	1	0
Washing Cambric Ties spot Stripes or Checks per dozen...	2	8

BOWS.

	Rs.	a.
The Opera Bow Silk, Striped and Plain each.	1	12
The Gray, a neat Bow ready made in Brocaded silk and colours each ..	2	0
The Broderic Bow, square ends, Black and Colours ...	2	0
White Satin Dress Bows, the latest Novety ...	1	0
Black Bows, elastic ...		12 0
White Dress Bows As. 12 to...	1	8

BRACES.

	Rs.	a.
French Web ...	1	12
Plain Cantab ...	2	8
Guyot's Celebrated ...	2	0
The United Service Bridle Leather ...	2	8
Scarlet and White Berlin ...	2	12
Boy's Braces ..	1	8

GENT'S KID GLOVES.

	Rs.	a.
Gent's White Kid ...	2	0
Gent's Best French White ...	2	8
Gent's Best Lavender ...	3	0
Gent's White Dogskin for Military ...	3	8
Gent's Gold Tan Dogskin ...	2	12
Gent's Military Doe, and Buck Gloves ...	3	8
Ladies 'Tan Gauntlet Gloves ...	2	12

THORPE AND CO., HATTERS, HOSIERS, GLOVERS, CIVIL AND MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

MEADOW AND HUMMUM STREETS, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHRISTY MINSTREL "TROUPES."

VIOLINS.

	Rs.	a.
Model of Gasparo da Salo, inlaid back and carved head, with 2 bows, &c., &c., in Velvet-lined Blackwood case, complete ..	75	0
Violins in cases complete with bows, &c., Rs. 50, 65, 85, 100, 120 and ..	150	0
Cheap Violins without cases, Rs. 15 and ..	35	0
Three quarter size Violins in cases complete with bows ..	35	0
Tenor Violins in cases complete with bows ..	50	0
Violin bows at Rs. 2-8, 4, 5-8, 7-8, 10 and 12.		
Set of Æolean Tuning Pipes for the Violin ..	6	0
Tuning Forks A ..	1	8
Strings per set ..	1	8
Resin per box ..	0	8
Bridges Dresden ..	0	8

VIOLINCELLOS.

	Rs.	a.
Good Instruments in cases complete ..	120	0

DOUBLE BASSES.

	Rs.	a.
Complete in cases ..	150	0

BANJOS.

	Rs.	a.
Seven Stringed Machine Head Banjo, Walnut hoop and handle with plated fittings in case ..	60	0
Do. do. Brass fittings inlaid hoop and handle	50	0
Do. do. Brass hoop plain handle ..	50	0
Do. Peg head and Brass hoop plain ..	40	0
Cheaper Instruments in stock down to ..	12	0
Piccolo Banjos, Rs. 5 and ..	10	0

TAMBOURINES

	Rs.	a.
At Rs. 3, 6, and ..	9	0

BONES.

	Rs.	a.
Ebony per set of 4 ..	2	8
Ribs of Beef ..	2	0

CASTAGNETS.

	Rs.	a.
Ebony, Boxwood, or Rosewood, per set ..	2	8

TRIANGLES AND STRIKES.

	Rs.	a.
At 6, 8, and ..	12	0

"THE CHRISTY MINSTREL."

TREBLE ENGLISH PATENT CONCERTINA.

	Rs.	a.
In Rosewood, with full compass of 48 notes, of excellent tone and finish, *specially made for* S. ROSE and Co. ..each Rs. 65		
Concertinas of a superior Manufacture ..Rs. 95 to	120	0
German Concertinas, each Rs. 5, 7, 10, 15, 18, and ..	20	0

ACCORDEONS.

	Rs.	a.
Rosewood, 19 pearl keys, 2 stops ..	18	0
Do. 21 do. 2 do. ..	20	0

CORNETS.

	Rs.	a.
Excellent manufacture (Distin & Co.), with crooks, complete. Price in case, from Rs. 85 to ..	120	0
Cheaper Instrument, each Rs. 35, and ..	45	0

FLUTES.

	Rs.	a.
Concert Flute, of Cocoa-wood, with 8 German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in lined Mahogany lock cases ..	54	0
Flute in E flat, of Cocoa-wood, with six German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany lock case ..	45	0
Flute in F of Cocoa-wood with Six German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany lock case ..	45	0
Cheaper Flutes, each Rs. 5, 10, 15, 25, and ..	35	0

PICCOLOS.

	Rs.	a.
Cocoa-wood, with German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in D E flat or G, in Plush-lined Mahogany box ..	20	0

FLAGEOLET.

	Rs.	a.
Cocoa-wood, in D, with Flute head 6 German Silver keys and German Silver tips, in Plush-lined Mahogany lock box ..	25	0
Brass Whistles, each As. 8, 12, Re. 1, and ..	1	8

NIGGER WIGS.

	Rs.	a.
Plain ..	4	0
Tuft ..	5	0
Fright ..	6	0

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FITTING FOR THE ABOVE INSTRUMENTS

OMPLETE LISTS AND SONGS, &c., &c., FREE ON APPLICATION.

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON, EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE, Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

P. GRANT & SON, SADDLERS AND HARNESS-MAKERS, 31, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES.

COUGHS ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING are speedily cured by KEATING'S COUGH-LOZENGES recognised and recommended by the Medical Faculty). No other remedy is half so effective. One Lozenge alone gives relief. They contain no Opium, Morphia, nor any violent drug, and may be taken by the most delicate. One or two at bedtime ensures rest when troubled by the throat. Sold by all Chemists, in bottles.

STEEL BOILERS.

DANIEL ADAMSON & CO., ENGINEERS AND BOILER-MAKERS, DUKINFIELD, NEAR MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ORIGINAL PATENTEES OF

THE ADAMSON FLANGE SEAM FLUE, Of which many thousands are now in use, and also of BOILERS HAVING ALL RIVET HOLES DRILLED IN POSITION

AFTER PLATES ARE BENT INTO FORM.

BOILERS of all types, in STEEL or IRON, With rivet holes drilled by special system.

DANIEL ADAMSON & Co. have, for the last TWENTY YEARS, made STEEL BOILERS A SPECIALITY and have over

1,800 STEEL BOILERS

Now working at pressures from 50 lbs. to 250 lbs. per square inch.

ENGINES of all descriptions. THE WHEELOCK AUTOMATIC EXPANSION ENGINE, Centennial Medal and Diploma, Philadelphia, 1876; Grand Prize, Paris, 1878, and First Prize, Cincinnati, 1880, in competition with the Corliss and other Automatic expansion Engines.

Established] THE ONLY OLD ESTABLISHED FIRM OF THIS NAME. [1851

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Carrier, and every class of shoeing done.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND And a complete mitigator of Pain, A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM,

Has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—

ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA, Pir Market near Jumma Musjid

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors. Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,

APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND,

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NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate Street, London;
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London;
SANGER and SONS, Oxford Street, London;
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY, SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Co., Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY, BARRIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT. MASCURINE and Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON, THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBER and PAID-UP CAPITAL ....[illegible]
RESERVE FUND ....[illegible]

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits at rates to be obtained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Shanghai and Hongkong. It also grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,

WM. A. BAKER, Manager.

Bombay, April 1, 1881.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

HEAD OFFICE:—65, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS.

BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED

At current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and

On LONDON, „ SCOTLAND, | On IRELAND, „ PARIS.

and also on all the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES, NEW ZEALAND, and TASMANIA.

If desired, the Bank will send the Drafts direct to the party whose address is given.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT available in all parts of the world are issued for the use of Travellers.

CUSTOMERS' SECURITIES are taken charge of, Dividends collected, and Investments and Sales of all descriptions of Securities effected.

INTEREST

On Current Deposit Accounts is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

On terms which may be ascertained on application at the Bank.

All letters should be addressed, and hoondies made payable, to the AGENT, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.

H. W. JONES, Agent.

Bombay, 8th December, 1880.

HOTELS.

LANOWLEE HOTEL, A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

ARDASEER MERWANJEE, Proprietor.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to OWEN & OKELL, Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta. Apollo Street, Bombay.

CABUL FIELD SERVICE TENTS,

WEIGHING 80 lbs., Price Rs. 75, can be had at short notice on application, accompanied by remittance in full, to

The AGENT, ELGIN MILLS COMPANY, CAWNPORE.

SWIFT & FARROW, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c. UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS. No. 42, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouse, Shops, Dwelling-Houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.

CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY, FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK, and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents, 4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Private Bondsmen.

The Security of the Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Secretary.

9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

BOMBAY BRANCH,—14, RAMPART ROW.

INVESTMENTS.

"IN accordance with the practice followed at previous investigations, the Securities held by the Company were examined and reported upon by a special Committee appointed for that purpose. The Report of that Committee, of which I had the honour of acting as chairman, has been read, and you will have observed from it that every separate security passed under the examination of the Committee. The Invested Funds of the Company now exceeding FIVE-AND-A-HALF MILLIONS sterling, the importance of such Investigation cannot be over-estimated; and it must be most satisfactory to all concerned to learn that their Funds are invested in no speculative manner, but on good tangible securities."—*Extract from the Speech of Mr. T. G. Murray, Chairman of the Meeting, at the tenth division of Profits.*

Copies of the Report containing details of the Investments, Forms of Proposal, and all information may be obtained on application.

THOMAS LANG, Secretary, Bombay Branch.

NOTICES.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

CLARKE'S WORLD FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE.

TRADE MARK—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin Diseases, and Sores of all kinds it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

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CURE OF RHEUMATISM AND SCORBUTIC ERUPTION.

The Elms, North Cheam Surrey, S., 4th March, 1875.

"SIR,—I had been suffering from rheumatism for several years, together with scorbutic eruption of the skin, of a local nature, about the size of the palm of the hand, and was induced to try your Blood Mixture in consequence of two gentlemen in my neighbourhood having been cured of obstinate sore on the body. After taking two bottles I became much better, and continued it up to the tenth bottle, when I found the rheumatism had left me and my arm was healed. I consider it a most valuable medicine."

"You are at liberty to use this letter in any way you think proper, for the benefit of others.

"Faithfully yours,

"To Mr. F. J. Clarke." "THOMAS WATTS.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1882.

MR. O'DONOVAN'S ESCAPADE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE corresponents have preserved a curious silence concerning the trial which resulted in the condemnation of Mr. O'Donovan, the Merv Triumvir, to six months' imprisonment for having blasphemed the Sultan. A letter in the *Gaulois* supplies the lacking information :—On the 20th of December, Mr. O'Donovan went to a café after dinner with some friends, where regardless of the presence of Osman Pasha's aide-de-camp and two other officers, he held forth with much vehemence on the shortcomings of the Turkish Government. It seems that he was smarting from a rebuff administered to him that day by Osman Pasha who refused to see him after making an appointment for that purpose. After listening for some time to his tirades against the Government, the Turks present asked him to hold his peace and leave the café. A mélé e ensued, at the close of which Mr. O'Donovan found himself a prisoner in the hands of the zaptiehs, to be carried off to gaol. Next day he was released on bail, and the following day he was—in defiance of the capitulations, says the *Gaulois*—brought before the Turkish Correctional Tribunal. Witnesses swore that the irate Irishman had denounced the Sultan and Osman Pasha by name as thieves, and had added that all Turks were thieves. Mr. O'Donovan denied that he had named the Sultan, but admitted that as he was *un peu parti* he might have declared that all Turks were thieves. He was merely discussing, he said, the question of the Turkish debt. His plea did not prevail, for he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. Next day, however, he was pardoned on condition that he left Constantinople immediately.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, 3rd January, 1882.

IN accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of 22nd Feb., 1870, Paymaster Munday has this day been placed on the Retired List.

Admiralty, 4th January, 1882.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of 22nd Feb., 1870—Comdr. Boger has been placed on the Retired List of his rank form the 3rd inst.

Admiralty, 5th January, 1882.

In accordance with the provisions of H. M.'s Order in Council of 22nd Feb., 1870—Staff Comdr Hitchfield has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank and title of Retired Capt. from the same date.

THE ARMY.

(*London Gazette*, Jan. 3.)

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 6th Jan., 1882.

2nd Dragoon Guards. Lieut.-Genl. Sir Walker, K.C.B., to be Col., vice Lieut.-Genl. and Hony. Genl. Pattle, C.B., deceased.

2nd Life Guards, Lieut. George, Lord Glamis resigns his Commission.

1st Dragoon Guards, Capt. and Bt. Major Brownlow to be Major, vice Gibbings, deceased.

Lieut. Marrow to be Capt., vice Bt. Major Brownlow.

2nd Dragoon Guards, Capt. Sadlier has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxiliary Forces.

Qrmr.-Serjt. Carter to be Qrmr., vice Tuckett, retired.

3rd Hussars, Lieut. Fuller to be Capt., vice Grey, retired on temporary half-pay.

5th Lancers, The promotion to the rank of Capt. of Lieut. Morland, dated 30th June, 1881, is cancelled.

Lieut. Morland to be Capt., vice Norton seconded.

Lieut. Spicer, Adjt., to be Capt., vice Paley seconded.

12th Lancers, Major the Hon. Stewart to be Lieut.-Col., vice Tait, retired on half-pay.

Capt. Mansel-Pleydell to be Major, vice Hon. Stewart.

Lieut. Mack to be Capt., vice Archdale, seconded.

Lieut. Colquhoun to be Capt., vice Mansel-Pleydell.

14th Hussars, Riding-Master, with the honorary and relative rank of Capt. Harran retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major.

17th Lancers, Major Duke retires from the Service, receiving the value of his Commission, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

Coldstream Guards, Capt. and Lieut. Col. Viscount de Vesci, to be Major, vice Smth, retired.

Lieut. and Capt. Graves-Sawle to be Capt. and Lieut.-Col., vice Viscount de Vesci.

Scots Guards, Major and Lieut.-Col. and Bt. Col. the Hon. Trefusis to be Lieut.-Col., vice Bt. Col. Gipps, C.B., promoted Major-General.

Lieut. Hanbury, from Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infy.), to be Lieut., vice Alan, Lord Greenock, resigned.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Northumberland Fusiliers, Capt. Cherry has been seconded for service on the Staff.

The Rl. Warwickshire Regt., The promotion to the rank of Lieut. of Second Lieut. Newell, is cancelled, he having subsequently been transferred to the Indian S. C. as a Lieut. with an anterior date.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.), Lieut. Forbes retires upon temporary half-pay.

The King's (Liverpool Regt), Major Bannatyne retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

Lieut. Harrison to be Captain., vice Brevet Major Lewis, retired.

Qrmr.-Surg. Jones to be Qrmr., vice Spencer, deceased.

The Norfolk Regt., Lieut.-Col. Knatchbull retires on half-pay.

Lieut. Eyre to be Instr. of Musk., vice Lieut. Brewster, promoted.

The Lincolnshire Regt., Capt. Knatchbull to be Major, vice Townshend, retired.

The Devonshire Regt., Qrmr. Serg. Reynolds to be Qrmr., vice Mullins, retired.

Prince Albert's. (Somersetshire Light Infy), Lieut. Cunningham has been appointed a Probr. for the Indian S. C.

The Leicestershire Regt., The promotions to the rank of Lieut. of Second Lieuts. Cole and Carpendale, are cancelled, these Officers having subsequently been transferred to the Indian S. C. as Lieuts. with anterior dates.

The Royal Irish Regt., Capt. Savile to be Major, vice Keays-Young, whose promotion has been cancelled.

Captn. Rogers to be Major, vice Savile, seconded for service as an Instr. at the Rl. Mily. College.

The Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.), Lieut.-Col. Burland, from half-pay, to be Lieut.-Col.

The Cheshire Regt., The appointment as Adjt. of Capt. Deering is cancelled.

The Rl. Welsh Fusiliers, Lieut. Thorold to be Instrn. of Mus., vice Lieut. Gambier-Parry, resigned.

The King's Own Borderers, Capt. Hope has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxy. Forces.

The Rl. Inniskillling Fusiliers, Supnmry. Major Dooner to be Major, vice Shaw, retired.

The Gloucestershire Regt., Capt. Marshman to be Major, vice Thackeray, retired.

Lieut. Lindsell, Adjt., to be Capt. in succession to Major Marshman, an Adjt. of Auxy. Forces.

The Worcestershire Regt., Lieut. Coleman resigns his Commission.

The East Surrey Regt., Capt. Roupell has been seconded for service on the Staff.

Lieut. Pearse has been seconded for service as a Dy.-Ast Comsy.-Genl. on probation.

Qrmr., with the honorary and relative rank of Capt. Jones retires on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Infy., Capt. Ballard to be Major, vice Lakin, whose promotion has been cancelled.

Lieut. Beaumont to be Capt., vice Bt. Major Lakin, retired.

The Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.,) Capt. King has been seconded for service as a Prob. for the Army Pay Dept.

The Border Regt., Lieut. Kelly has been seconded for service as a Depy.-Asst. Comsy.-Genl. on probation.

The Royal Sussex Regt., Lieut. Sapte, Adjt. to be Capt., vice Creighton, seconded.

The Dorsetshire Regt., Capt. Phibbs to be Major, vice Newbolt, promoted.

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.), Capt. Reamsbottom to be Major, vice Lock, promoted.

Capt. Flood has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxy. Forces.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), The promotion to the rank of Major of Capt. Sharp, is cancelled.

Capt. and B. Major Sharp has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

The Oxfordshire Light Infy, Capt. Clark to be Major, vice Nicholl, retired.

The Essex Regt., Capt. Molineux has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxy. Forces.

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Berkshire Regt.), Capt. Price has been seconded for service as a Dy.-Assist. Comsy.-Genl. on probation.

The Queen's Own (Rl. West Kent Regt.), Capt. Yaldwyn has been seconded for service as a Probr. for the Army Pay Dept.

Lieut. Hopegood to be Capt., vice Crosse, appointed Adjt.

The King's Own Light Inf. (South Yorkshire Regt.), The promotion to the rank of Major of Capt. and Bt. Major Nugent, is cancelled.

Capt. and Bt. Major Nugent has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps, Lieut.-Col. and Bt. Col. Dundas retires and retired day, with the honorary rank of Major-Genl.

The Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt.), Lieut.-Col. and Bt. Col. Chadas, having completed five years' service.

as a Regtl. Lieut.-Col., has been placed on half-pay.

Lieut.-Col. and B. Col. Welman, C. B., retires on full-pay, with the honrary rank of Major-Gnl.

Serg.-Major Strachan to be Q.-mr., vice Bateman, retired.

The Manchester Regt., Lieut. Nash to be Capt., vice Glascott, seconded.

The Durham Light Infy., Lieut. FitzGeral to be Instr. of Musy., vice Lieut. Hilliard, who resigns that appointment.

Qrmr.-Sergt. Weldon to be Qrmr., vice Connell, posted to the 4th Bn.

The Highland Light Inf., Major Allen to be Lieut.-Col., vice Bt. Col. Mounsey, retired.

Capt. Singleton to be Major, vice Allen. Hamilton retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity.

Seaforth Highlanders (Ross-shire Buffs, The Duke of Albany's) Capt. and B. Major Grant to be Major, vice Smith, retired.

The Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Lieut. Reid to be Capt. vice Dalzell, seconded.

Princess Louise's (Sutherland and Argyll Highlanders), Capt. O'Sullivan has been seconded for service as an Adjt. of Auxy. Forces.

The Prince of Wales's Leinster Regt. (Rl. Canadians), Major Mordaunt retires on half.pay.

The Royal Dublin Fusiliers, Lieut. Gray, Adjt. to be Cpat., vice Irving, seconded.

Army Pay Dept., The undermentioned Officers, having resigned their Combatant Commissions, to be Paymasters, with the honorary rank of Capt. in the Army not to carry pay prior to 7th Jan. :—

Capt. Rathborne, from the King's Own Borderers. Dated 31st March, 1881, such antedate not to carry pay prior to 7th Jan. 1882.

Major Maclie, from half-pay.

Capt. Creighton, from the Royal Sussex Regt.

Cap. Sherrard, from the Gloucestershire Regt.

Capt. King; from the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Reg).

Capt. Christie, from the 13th Hussars.

Medical Dept,. Dy. Surg. Gen. Gilborne to be Sur-Gen. vice Shelton, Supernry. to the Estabt.

Dy. Surg-Genl. Furlong, M.D., to be Sur-Gen, vice Thompson, M.D., granted retired pay.

Brigade Surg. Reade to be Dy. Surg-Gen,,. vice Gilborne.

Brigade Surg. Siuclair, M.D., to be Dy. Surg-Gen, vice Furlong, M.D.

Surg-Major Fuller, to be Brigade Surg,. vice Rose, granted retired pay.

Surg-Major Wiles to be Brigade vice Framer, granted retired pay.

Surg.-Major Hoysted to be Rrigade Surg. vice Reade.

Surg.-Major Roberts to be Brig. Surg., vice Sinclair, M. D.

Brigade Surg. Sparrow has been granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of Dy. Surg.-Gen.

Surg.-Major Reid has been granted retired pay, with the honorary rank of Brig.-Surg.

Surg.-Major Macfadin to be granted retired pay.

Army Hospital Corps, Capt. of Orderlies Andrews, from half-pay, to be Capt. of Orderlies, vice Mossman, placed on the Retired List.

Army Schools, Sub-Inspr. Earp is placed on retired pay.

Half-Pay, The promotion to the rank of Major of Capt. and Bt. Major J Fitzgerald, from the Essex Regt, dated 1st July, 1881, is post-dated to 3rd Oct 1881.

BREVET.

To be Majors.—Capt Sharp, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders.) Capt McMahon, half-pay, Staff Officer of Pensioners.

MEMORANDA.

Lieut-Col. Gordon, half-pay, retires from the Servic, receiving the value of his Commission.

Major and Bt. Lieut-Col. Pedder, half-pay hasbeen placed on the Retired List.

Major and Bt. Lieut-Col. Hamilton-Gracc, Retired List. to receive the value of his Commission.

Capt. and Bt. Lieut-C- Chandler, half-pay, Staff Officer of Pensioners, has been placed on retired pay with the honorary rank of Col.

Hony. Lieut.-Col. Callwell, late Major, the Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt.,) has been permitted to commute his retired pay.

Major Mosse, half-pay, has been placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

Major the Hon. Scott, half-pay, retires on retired pay, with the hony. rank of Lieut.-Col.

Major Mordaunt, half-pay, retires on retired pay, with the honorary rand of Lieut.-Col.

Major Boase, retired Rl. Marine Light Iny., to have the honorary rank of Lieut.-Col.

Capt. Morley, retired, Rl. Marine Light. Inf., to have the hony. rank of Major.

Capt. Clarke, half-pay, has been placed on the Retired List.

Capt. Maclean, half-pay, has been placed on retired pay.

Asst.-Comsy. Bart, late Ordnance Store Dept., has been permitted to commute his retired pay.

The following notification which appeared in the *Gazette* of 14th Oct., 1881, to be cancelled :—

"Capt. McMahon, half-pay, late Military Train, Staff Officer of Pensioners, is placed on retired pay, with the honorary rank of Major."

Capt. and Bt. Major McMahon, half-pay, Staff Officer of Pensioners, has been placed on retired pay, with the hony rank of Lieut.-Col.

The undermentioned Officers to be Cols. :—

Lieut.-Col. Burton, Rl. Marine Light Infy.

Lieut Col. Maskery, R. Marine Ary.

Lieut-Col. Brddges, R. Marine Ary.

Lieut.Col. Farrington, the King's Own Light Inf. (South Yorkshire Reg.

Lieut-Col. West, R. Marine Ary.

RESERVE OF RFFICERS.

Lieut. Cantlon, Capt. 2nd London R. V. Corps to be Capt.

Capt. Remeys-Tynte, 3rd Bn. the Walsh Regt, to be Capt.

Capt. O'Brin, 4th Bn Princess Victoria's (Rl Irish Fusrs, to be Capt.

Hayey, Esq., late Lieut 11th Hussars, to be Lieut.

Lieut. Ludlow, 1st Warwickshire R. V. Corps, to be Lieut.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The name of the Major-Genl. of the Bl. S. C., transfrred to the Unemployed Supmry. List, and described in the *Gazette* of 4th Nov. 1881, as J. Gastrd, is J. E. Gastrell.

The name of the Col. of the Ben. S. C., transferred to the Unemployed Supy. List, and described in the *Gazett* of 4th Nov. 1881, as P. F. Gardener, is P. F. Gardiner.

THE DISTURBED STATE OF IRELAND.

HONOURS CONFERRED ON THE IMPRISONED LAND LEAGUERS.

THE Dublin Corporation had a special meeting on the 3rd January to consider the motion for conferring the freedom of the city on Messrs. Parnell and Dillon. The Lord Mayor presided. Mr. T. D. Sulliva, M.P., moved the resolution of which the Lord Mayor before his election had given notice. He dered that in voting for the resolution they would e supporting the no-rent manifesto. Mr. Meaghr seconded the motion. Mr. Brooks, M.P., moved is amendment, objecting to the proposal on the grund that it implied a sanction of the no-rent manifeto. Mr. Leitch seconded the amendment. After aiscussion it was put from the chair and lost on division, and the original resolution was carried 29 voting for and 23 against. It was also resolve to forward a copy of the resolution to the Lord Lutenant, and to request his Excellency to permit Ir. Parnell and Mr. Dillon to attend at the City-ha for the purpose of receiving the freedom of the city During the discussion the City-hall was filled, nd a crowd waited outside to hear the result. There were demonstrations on both sides.

The ollowing day notice was given that the validit of the whole matter from the foundation wl be impeached, and a *mandamus* applied for to quash the vote of the Council, on the ground that the clause in the Corporation Act which requires that no one who is nt a burgess can receive the freedom of the city ha not been complied, and that neither Mr. Parell nor Mr. D is a burgess. The point if estabhed by the Q Bench, would vitiate all the vote of freedom have been passed if any one choses to press and so the names of Mr. Gladsto and Presi ant would be erased from throll; but it is onable whether either of these onorary freem would regret being deprived of a dtinction which has already lost much of its value by he alloy of disaffection and disloyalty which has been added to it by recent proceedings. Mr. Seymou Hemphill has been retained to support the motion fr a *mandamus*.

The Cit Corporation at a special meeting on January 3rd conferred the freedom of the city upon Mr. John Dilon, M. P. The small attendance at the Council showed that very little interest was taken in the motion ad that it did not command the sympathy or the support of the great majority of the Corporation. Out of a Council of 56, only 21 mustered. The Conservatives did not put in an appearance at all, and man of the leading Liberals remained away. The motn for conferring the freedom of the city upon Mr Dillon was proposed by Alderman Dwyer, an old gtleman of strong Nationalist views, and was carrd unanimously. It was also agreed to forward opies of the resolution to Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Forsr, and other members of the Cabinet, and to the corporate bodies in Ireland.

THE FUND FOR FEEDING THE PRISONERS.

In the course of an interview with Mr. Leamy, M. P., and Mr. Reymond, M. P., in Kilmainham Gaol on Janry 3rd, Mr. Parnell expressed regret at the nouncement by the *Freeman* that the subscriptn list for the suspects sustentation fund would be losed. He felt sure that this announcement ha been made under a misapprehension as to the fac of the case and the actual cost of feeding 500 pioners. Mr. Parnell complained that the Governmt had prevented Mr. Dillon, who was president f the committee of the prisoners elected to arrangan economical plan of administering the fund, fro making any communication to Mr. Gray. Sne days before the announcement appeared at the fund would be closed, Mr. Dillon had writn to Mr. Gray informing him that the prisoners various prisons had decided to accept one substtial meal a day together with an allowance of tocco, out of the fund pending its further development, pointing out that it would take £25,000 to rovide this until the expiration of the Coercion Act next October, but that if the number of prisone were materially increased it would take a still larg sum. As only £9,000 had yet been raised, the would soon have to go back to prison diet, and r. Parnell is therefore of opinion that this fund ould be kept open.

THE LADIES' LAND LEAGUE.

Simultaious meetings of the Ladies' Land League we held on January 1st, in various parts of the count. A meeting of the central executive of the Ladie Land League was held at the offices, Upper Sackville-street. There were 50 members present. iss Parnell, who came over from England in the morng, presided. Some violent speeches were mad one of the speakers referring to Mr. Parnell as e "uncrowned King of Ireland."

Several rests of lady Land Leaguers were made on Januar 1st, Mrs. Walsh, president, Miss Rose Ward, secrary, and Mrs. Skerritt, treasurer of the Keadue, unty Roscommon, Ladies Land League, were arrest while holding a meeting. They were taken to the police barracks and thence before The M'Dermott Roe, R. M. All the other ladies who were prese accompanied the ladies to Ballyfarnon, the esidenc of the Macdermott. The ladies were conveyed, nid great popular excitement, under a large esco of police. Miss Annie M'Canlisse, president, liss Hannigan, secretary, and two other young lads, members of the Drumcollogher Ladies' Leue, were arrested yesterday and taken before the agistrates. They declined to find bail, and were committed to Limerick Gaol.

The Government are threatened with a stout resistance i their efforts to repress the irrepressible ladies of th Land League, headed by Miss Parnell. A meeting as held in Sackville-street on January 3rd, at whic that heroic lady said that as there had been interfe ence with the meetings of a good many of the br ches, the Central League and the branches would meet next Sunday at the same hour and would ontinue to do so as long as auy of them were left.

FRESH OUTRAGES.

The year osed with a shocking and mysterious murder at Ishtown, near Mullingar. Intelligence reached tow that a man entered the house of a respectable armer named Croughan about half past 8 o'cloc on the morning of December 31st, after biddin Mrs. Croughan and her two good mornin, produced a revolver and shot the girls dea, and wounded the other so severely that her life is despaired of. The Croughans are contractors r supplying the workhouse with milk, and the mal servant was away at the time delivering milk. arious reasons are as to the murder, the most probable being th were suspecd of giving informatn The county has always been a hotbed of R A later accont states that Mrs. C is 85 years old, was in the kit dark man entered, drew a revolv He missed he, and she and her ran into an adjoining room and He burst it open; when the old the bed. The assassin fired fou daughter, and killed her on the instant. He soon afterwards fled the remaining ba daughter, wounding her severe removed to the hospital.

There appers to be no doubt th in the arrest of Connell at Mishera the police h captured the leader of the lesperate gang of m who com-

mitted so many outrages in the district around Mill-street. He was evidently leading a wandering life among the peasantry in the wild district between Cork and Killarney, and was promoting and organizing attacks there in the name of the Land League agitation, but in reality in order to make money out of them. It appeared that, instead of the lives of two, the unwritten law of Connell and the lawless band had doomed five persons to death, and the executions were fixed to be carried out on this night. The names of the persons are set forth in the documents found upon the prisoner, and the plans for carrying out the designs are minutely stated.

Five further arrests have been made in connexion with the arrest of Connell. In the document found upon this man, the house of a man named Twohig, of Horsemount, was mentioned as the place where the "Moonlight" band should assemble preparatory to setting out on their mission of outrage. The house of Shea, where Connell was seized, was also indicated as the spot where the intended assassins should be furnished with arms. The police had reason to believe that the members of Twohig's household had some complicity in the outrages which had already taken place in the district, and last night the Sub-Inspector of Macroom, with a force of 20 men, proceeded on cars and arrested James and Jeremiah Twohig, sons of Twohig, of Horsemount. They next arrested Shea and his two sons John and Timothy. The five prisoners were conveyed to Macroom, and to-day were brought before Messrs. Raycroft and Minhear. The elder Shea was charged with having arms in a proclaimed district, and the four younger prisoners were charged with being concerned as principals in the attack upon Mrs. Fitzgerald's house. Old Shea admitted that Connell was in his house. "I was afraid," he added, "to turn him out, lest he should shoot me." The five prisoners were remanded, and during their removal to the railway station in the evening a large crowd assembled and groaned at the police.

A respectable farmer, named Denis O'Callaghan, residing near Mill street, was arrested under somewhat remarkable circumstances. A few nights before, the constabulary at Millstreet found that a man, named Bradley, had been attacked by a number of men within a few miles of the town and badly beaten. He was lying in a house near the scene of the outrage. He was severely wounded about the head and face, and one of his fingers appeared to have been cut with a knife. He stated that while he was returning home from Millstreet in a car, wit h Mr. O'Callaghan, the horse was stopped by several men, and he was dragged down and maltreated. Mr. O'Callaghan on being questioned about the af fair alleged that Bradley's injuries were caused by h is falling out of the vehicle. Medical testimony, however, shows that the wounds were not the resu lt of an accident. Mr. O'Callaghan has been remand ed on a charge of being accessory after the fact, but none of the attacking party have been taken. The motive suggested for the assault upon Bradley was that he had paid his rent.

The house of a widow named Walsh, near Shrule, was visited, on December 29th, by an armed party, who wrecked the building, and it is stated carded Mrs. Walsh, because she had paid her rent.

A large pa rty visited several houses near Castleisland on the night of the 20th December. In one case the mil itary and police surrounded the house and arrested nine of the party. At Dromod, in Leitrim, yesterday, Joseph Morris was attacked by four men and seriously injured for having bought pigs from a bailiff. The men have been arrested.

A farmer named Mahony, residing in the Kanturk district, reported to the constabulary on Dec. 31st that on the previous night he was visited by an armed gang of men, who fired shots and, forcing him on his knees, compelled him to swear that he would pay no rent. The police have closely investigated the affair. They have examined Mahony, the children, and it is stated that the result of the inquiry has been to show that the alleged outrage was a fabrication. It is to be feared that many of these reports of outrages have been manufactured by designing persons for the purpose of affording them a pretext for getting rid of their liabilities to their landlords.

Another midnight outrage is reported from the Coachford district. A farmer named Ambrose, who had paid his rent, was visited on the 2nd January by a party of men, who fired several shots, and compelled him to swear he would go to his landlord and demand back his rent. The man went to the landlord in fulfilment of his promise, but did not obtain a return of his rent.

An armed party, disguised, visited the house of a man named Laven, near Castlebar, at night, and beat him savagely, inflicting several bodily injuries. The priest and doctor were soon in attendance, and pronounced Laven's life to be in imminent danger. The party also visited the house of a man named Carty, who, however, escaped. The cause assigned for the outrages is that both had paid their rents.

Another night attack was made in the vicinity of Coachford. The tenants residing in the townlands of Keel, Knockrowe, and Coolmea, in the parish of Augballogue, where the church was wrecked, were visited on Wednesday night by a gang of men, who threatened them with death if they paid their rents.

The Dublin *Gazette* on Dec. 30th contained a number of proclamations under the Peace Preservation Act ordering all persons in the proclaimed districts to deliver up any arms they may have in their possession on or before Wednesday next, and setting forth the penalties incurred by persons violating the provisions of the Act against the importation or sale the carrying or having of arms in proclaimed districts.

THE RATIO OF OUTRAGE IN IRELAND.

(TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PALL MALL GAZETTE.")

SIR,—The proprietors of an establishment which has caught fire by the spontaneous combustion of its contents have hardly a claim on the charitable assistance of their fellow-countrymen, after having for years persistently refused to insure their premises against the flames. Still less also would they have a right to demand compensation as a natural right. The fire engines should, however, be sent to their assistance with all available speed, and every assistance should be afforded to them to save the bulk of their property from ruin. We should, no doubt, expect to hear from these unfortunate victims of their own imprudence and want of foresight various attempts at self-exculpation, together with many expressions of abuse of the constituted officials of the fire brigade that these latter had not only been remiss in sending engines to their assistance, but also for not having ready at hand an adequate supply of appliances for at once extinguishing a conflagration which menaced so large and important a concern as this company's establishment. Fearful accounts of the ravages of the names which would no doubt be given in all the leading journals. The extent of the losses which these important personages had been the victims of would also be pressed on our attention ; but the one point that they had failed to realize the possibility of their goods becoming the prey of so unusual a phenomenon as spontaneous combustion, would be the point which would be least dwelt upon by their more active sympathizers.

In a letter to the *Times* of the 20th inst., Lord George Hamilton proceeds to demolish the figures of those correspondents regarding the rate of progress of the fiames, or, in other worns, the number of agrarian outrages which have taken place in 1881, as compared with 1876; and he arrives at the conclusion that against the 863 agrarian offiences for 1876; we shall find that the returns for 1881 will give us 6,240 agrarian offence by multiplying by 12 the number of outrases given in the *Dublin Gazette* return for November. Whether his conjecture is correct or not I will not stop to inquire ; I would only wish to point out an earlier study of the ratio of agrarian outrages to the other crimes committed annually in Ireland might have proved a useful thermometric method for owners of landed property to measure the condition of the public mind in that country on the subject. Turning to the parliamentary paper (C. 2736, 1881) which Lord G. Hamilton refers to we may obtain the follrwing useful information ;—In the first place, the criminal records of Ireland have been surely and steadily improving. The total number of crimes has greatly decreased since 1845. Yet the ratio of agrarian to other classes of crine has been surely increasing, and is fair to equal, if not to surpass in numbers, all the other crime of the country put together.

A greater plea of justification for employing one class of crime-extinctor in the shape of the remedial legislation of last year could hardly be wished for ; nor on the other hand, a greater indication to the public mind that we should not allow ourselves to be led away by the excitement of the moment into employing the fire-engines of coercion or suspension of trial by jury or martial law indiscriminately, thus flooding with the waters of the law the houses and homes of many peaceable citizens whose property and interest could but suffer grievous damage by such excessive display of fire-subduing appliances. The Land Bill extinctor is an excellent instrument if only it be given time to work ; and, if the landowners find their property is saved from the fire in a slightly singed condition now and then they really have only the Liberal Government to thank that Mr. Gladstone stopped the House of Lords giving orders that one extinctors should be used on the occasion.

The figures I refer to are as follows:—

From 1845-55 the whole number of crimes in Ireland averaged annually some 10,000, of which about 1,000 were agrarian.

From 1855-65 the total annual number averaged 3,700, of which 260 were agrarian, i. e., at the rate of 1 agrarian to 14 generals crimes.

	agrarian.	other crimes.	ratio.
In 1869	707	2,386	1 to 3.77
,, 1870	1,329	3,022	1 ,, 2.
,, 1871	373	2,524	1 ,, 6.
,, 1872	156	3,082	1 ,, 1
,, 1873	254	2,021	1 ,, 7.
,, 1874	213	1,883	1 ,, 8.
,, 1875	136	1,865	1 ,, 13.
,, 1876	212	1,836	1 ,, 8.
,, 1877	236	2,067	1 ,, 8.
,, 1878	301	2,223	1 ,, 7
,, 1879	863	2,642	1 ,, 3
,, 1880	2,590	3,019	1 ,,

It is useful to note from the foregoing that smouldering energies of combustion were pr forcibly at work in the year 1879, when the ratio agrarian to other crimes rose, from 1 to 7.3 in 187 to 1 to 3.06 in 1879.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

December 31. BLANDFORD.

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT SINCE THE DEPOSITION OF ISMAIL PASHA.

THE following memorandum from Colonel Gordon Pasha has been sent to us (*Times*) for publication :—

"On the 16th of August, 1879, the Firman installing Tewfik as Khedive was published in Cairo. From the 26th of June, 1879, when Ismail was deposed, to this date, Sherif Pasha remained Prime Minister ; he had been appointed on the dismissal of the Rivers-Wilson and Blignières Ministry in May. Between June and August Sherif had been working with the view of securing to the country a representative form of Government and had only a short time before, August 16, laid his proposition before Tewfik. Sherif's idea was that the representation being in the hands of the people, there would be more chance of Egypt maintaning her independence than if the Government was a personal one. It will be remembered that though many States have repudiated their debts, no other ruler of these States was considered responsible, except in the case of [illegible] sible, personally. She did not consider the rulers of Turkey, Greece, Spain, &c., responsible, so that Sherif was quite justified in his proposition. Sherif has been unjustly considered opposed to any reform. This is not so. Certainly he had shown his independence in refusing to acknowledge Rivers-Wilson as his superior, preferring to give up his position to doing so, but he knew well that reform was necessary and had always advised it. Sherif is, perhaps the only Egyptian Minister whose character for strict integrity is unimpeachable.

"A thoroughly independent man, caring but little for office or its emoluments, of a good family, with antecedents which would bear any investigation, he was not inclined to be questioned by men whose social position was inferior to his own, and whose *parti pris* was against him. In the Council Chamber he was in a minority because he spoke his mind, this was not so with other Ministers whose antecedents were dubious. Had his advice been taken, Ismail would have now been Khedive of Egypt. Any one who knows Sherif will agree to this account of him, and will rate him as infinitely superior to his other colleagues. He is essentially not an intriguer.

"To return, immediately after the promulgation of the Firman, on August 16, Tewfik dismisses suddenly Sherif, and the European Press considers he has done a bold thing, and, misjudging Sherif, praise him for having broken with the advisers who caused the ruin of Ismail. My opinion is that Tewfik feared Sherif's propostion as being likely to curtail his power as absolute ruler, and that he judged that he would, by this dismissal, gain *kudos* in Europe and protest his absolute power.

"After a time Riaz is appointed in Sherif's place, and then Tewfik begins his career. He concedes this and that to European desires, but in so doing claims for his youth and inexperience exemption from any reform which would take from his absolute power. Knowing that it was the bondholders who upset his father, he conciliates them ; they, in their turn, leave him to act as he wished with regard to the internal government of the country. Riaz was so placed as to be between two influences—one, the bondholders seeking their advantage ; the other, Tewfik seeking to retain all power. Riaz, of course, wavers. Knowing better than Tewfik the feeling of Europe, he inclines more to the bondholders than to Tewfik, to whom, however, he is bound to give some sops, such as the Universal Military Service Bill, which the bondholders let pass without a word, and which is the root of the present troubles. After a time Tewfik finds that Riaz will give no more sops, for the simple reason he dares not. Then Tewfik finds him *de trop*, and by working up the military element, endeavours to counterbalance him. The European Powers manage to keep the peace for a time, but eventually the military become too strong for even Tewfik, who had conjured them up, and, taking things into their own hands, upset Riaz, which Tewfik is glad of, and demand a Constitution, which Tewfik is not glad of. Sherif then returns, and it is to be hoped will get for the people what he demanded before his dismissal.

"It is against all reason to expect any straightforward dealings in any Sultan, Khedive, or Ameer, the only hope is in the people they govern, and the raising of the people should be our object.

"There is no real loyalty towards the descendants of the Sandjak of Salonica in Egypt ; the people are Arabs, they are Greeks. The people care for themselves. It is reiterated over and over again that Egypt is prosperous and contented. I do not think it has altered at all, except in improving its finances for the benefit of the bondholders. The army may be paid regularly, but the lot of the fellaheen and inhabitants of the Soudan is the same oppressed lot as before. The prisons are as full of unfortunates as ever they were, the local tribunals are as corrupt, and Tewfit will always oppose their being affiliated to the mixed tribunals of Alexandria, and thus afford protection to the Judges of the local tribunals should they adjudicate justly. Tewfik is essentially one of the Ameer class. I believe he would be willing to act uprightly if by so doing he could maintain his absolute power. He has played a difficult game, making stock of his fear of his father and of Halim, the legitimate heir according to the Moslem, to induce the European Governments to be gentle with him, at the same time resisting all

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measures which would benefit his people, should those measures touch his absolute power. He is liberal only in measures which do not interfere with his prerogative.

"It was inevitable that the present sort of troubles should arise. The Controllers had got the finances in good order, and were bound to look to the welfare of the people, which could only be done by the curtailment of Tewfik's power. The present arrangement of Controllers and Consul-Generals is defective. The Consul Generals are charged with the duty of seeing that the country is quiet and the people well treated. They are responsible to their Foreign Offices. The Controllers are charged with the finances and the welfare of the country; but to whom are they responsible? Not to Tewfik, though he pays them; he cannot remove them, yet they must get on well with him. Not to the Foreign Offices, for it is repeatedly said that they are Egyptian officials; yet they have to keep on good terms with those Foreign Offices. Not to the bondholders, though they are bound, considering their power, to be on good terms with them. Not to the inhabitants of Egypt, though these latter are taught to believe that every unpopular act is done by the Controllers' advice.

"The only remedy is by the formation of a Council of Notables, having direct access to Tewfik and independent of his or of the Ministers' good will, and the subjection of the Controllers to the Consul-Generals responsible to the Foreign Offices—diversion Residents at the Court.

"This would be no innovation, for the amalgamate exists now, except under the Controllers and give these Generals. It is simply proposed to ans means the Controllers with Consul-Generals, and to sul-Generals latter the position of Residents. By thi ent ill-feeling continual change of French Could disappear. would be avoided, and the consequ atter would be between France and England wo As it is at pre- Should the Residents fall out, the r ; sometimes it is easily settled by the Governments other Consul-Gene- sent, a quadruple combat goes o or a Consul-General one Consoul-General against the the other Consul- ral, aided by the two Controllers ller, in all of which and one Controller against people lose. General and the other Contro ly be done: the giving combats Tewfik gains and th to be in the power of

"One thing should certai enerals are amalgamated of concessions ought not dents, should these Resi- Controllers, nor, if Consul- It ought to be exercised with Controllers as Res ables, who would look to the dents have this power.'

by the Council of Not welfare of the people.'

ARGYLL ON THE GOVERNMENT AND THE LAND LEAGUE.

THE DUKE OF [illegible]ERNMENT [illegible]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

Sir,—It is with regret that I feel compelled to notice one paragraph of the letter of the President of the Boa[illegible]d of Trade addressed to Mr. Page Hopps, and publ[illegible]shed in *The Times* of the 26th. That paragraph is as follows:—"The avowed objects of the [illegible]ish Land) League—the examination into a [illegible]m, the reform of an unjust law—were objects [illegible]ectly legal. They were objects approved by the [illegible]vernment, which had pledged itself to effect [illegible]em if it could."

I have no desire to criticize any representation made by any member of the Government in respect to its opinions or policy now. But as this paragraph refers to the opinion of the Government at a time when I had the honour of being a member of it, I do feel called upon to say that the opinion here expressed I can only recognize as having been the individual opinion of the President of the Board of Trade, and certainly not as having been the opinion of the Government.

When the Cabinet directed the legal prosecution of the leaders of the Land League in the autumn of 1880, we could not possibly have held that the "avowed objects" of the Land League were merely "the examination of a system—the reform of an unjust law," nor could we have "approved" of those objects.

This is no matter of general inference. The case for the Crown in that prosecution was put forward by the Irish Government in conformity with the views and directions of the Cabinet. The head and front of our indictment was that the Land League was essentially a conspiracy for an unlawfull purpose. That unlawful purpose was defined to be "to solicit large numbers of tenants in breach of their contract to refuse to pay, and not to pay, to the owners of farms the rents which these said tenants were and might become lawfully bound to pay.

[illegible] counts, and throughout them all the Government of the Crown reiterated this one great accusation against the leaders of the League—that they incited men to withhold the payment of their lawful debts. This object was denounced as in itself illegal, irrespective altogether of the additional illegality of the methods by which it was pursued.

It is, therefore, not correct to represent either the commission of outrages, or the long subsequent issue of the "No Rent" manifesto, or the passing of the Land Act, as having made any essential change either in the legality of the objects avowed by the Land League or in the legality of its methods of operation. All of these together, and all of them separately, were detailed by the Government in December, 1880, as objects and as acts of a criminal nature. It was just as illegal to incite and solicit tenants to pay no rent above Griffith's valuation as to incite or solicit them to pay no rent at all. Indeed, some of the counts in the indictment drawn up by the officers of the Government made specific mention of the class of owners whose rents were above the valuation, as men who were unlawfully injured and impoverished by the objects and in the operations of the League.

I desire to express no opinion now on the point whether the suppression of the Land League by an act of the Executive was or was not a step which might have been taken earlier. Logic is not always the measure of political opportunity. I limit myself now to the proposition that at no time, so far as I know, did the Government approve of the "avowed objects" of the League, and that during the whole autumn and winter of 1880 we publicly declared in the most formal manner that we held and knew these objects to be unlawful and unjust, both in themselves and in the systematic methods adopted for the attainment of them. I am sorry that this question has been raised. I think it is the duty of us all in the meantime to support the Executive in the struggle in which it is engaged. But I cannot pass unnoticed an assertion which represents the Cabinet as having at any time approved of the "avowed objects" of the Land League. I know, indeed, that this was said of us. But I believe, also, that most of us would have denied it; and for myself, at least, I wish to deny it again.—Your obedient servant,

Inveraray. Dec. 28. ARGYLL.

FRANCE AND ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times* telegraphed on the 1st January.—"France and England are agreed, I hear, on sending the Khedive a joint or identical Note announcing that in the event of tranquillity being disturbed or his own authority overturned they are prepared to give him effective support to restore order and protect his authority by material cooperation. They have, of course, previously agreed on the mode of procedure in such a case and the respective share of each of them. This resolution is the logical result of their situation in Egypt and tends to put an end to the dangerous state of affairs, to make the Khedive recover his energy, to withdraw him from the suggestions and influence of Turkey, and to avoid the risk of interference by other Powers. It would evidently have been better had the agents of the two protecting Powers striven to free Egypt from the necessity of resorting to foreign protection; but it being so urgent to check at once and put a stop to recent mutinous tendencies, the decision arrived at is manifestly the best adapted to the exigencies of the moment."

The *Standard*, however, asserts that there is absolutely no foundation for the statement that the despatch of a joint army to Egypt has been proposed to the English Government by the French Government, and is now under the consideration of the Cabinet. "The rumour probably originated in the circumstance that, shortly after the accession of M. Gambetta to office, a joint Note, covering substantially the same ground as that taken in the published depatch of Lord Granville, was addressed to the Khedive by the Governments of England and France."

THE IMPERIAL TOMB AT CHISELHURST.

ATTEMPT AT DESECRATION.

[illegible]ews issued the following statement [illegible]REPORTED[illegible]ning (6th January), the day on which THE Central N[illegible]—"We learn that an attempt has been early this mor[illegible](Thursday) to enter the vault at Chiselthe mail left [illegible]the purpose, it is believed, of carrying made to-day bodies of the late Emperor Napoleon and hurst for [illegible]e Imperial. The matter, respecting which away the [illegible]icence is observed, is being investigated by the Prin[illegible]ce authorities."

great re[illegible]confirmation of the rumour had been received the pol[illegible]the time of going to press, and the Press [illegible]ociation's special representative at Chiselhurst up [illegible]tegraphs that the report is "totally unfounded." Assa[illegible]vaults have not been tampered with in any way, tel[illegible]nd it would be very difficult for any one to get T[illegible]near them without being detected by the resident [illegible]official at the chapel. A telegram was, it is stated, received yesterday at Chiselhurst from Paris with a warning to be careful of body-snatchers, and this is supposed to be the origin of this morning's rumour.

The body of the Emperor Napoleon, who was buried at Chiselhurst on January 15, 1873, was deposited in a sarcophagus, the gift of the Queen. It lies in St. Mary's Church (Roman Catholic), Chiselhurst, surmounted by the banner which floated at Windsor over the Emperor's stall in St. George's Chapel. "Opposite the tomb of the father lie, still unburied," says Mr. Blanchard Jerrold in the last volume of his "Life of Napoleon III." "the remains of the son," whose funeral took place on July 12, 1879. Mr. Jerrold says:—"For her beloved husband and son the grief-striken widow and mother is raising a mausoleum that shall be worthy of their fame, and which will also commemorate her heroism under the heaviest blows that have fallen upon one human heart in modern time."

THE TRIAL OF GUITEAU.

THE case for the prosecution in the trial of Guiteau was closed on Tuesday, January 3rd. The prisoner, though stationed in the dock, continued to conduct himself in the same boisterous manner as before. One day, Guiteau on entering the court complained that the special guards had been withdrawn from the prison van, where he was in danger of being shot, and demanded the protection of the court. Mr. Porter] said that Guiteau was in no danger except from the hangman's rope. Judge Cox remarked that the prisoner was in the custody of the Marshal and not of the court. During the trial Guiteau called his brother a nuisance and Mr. Scoville a jackass. He also repeatedly interrupted the witnesses, so much so much so that Mr. Corkhill declared that if he continued he would ask the court to have the dock removed to a remote part of the room. To this Mr. Scoville remarked that he personally would be willing to have the prisoner removed to the cellar. Dr. Kempster, an expert, said that in his opinion Guiteau was perfectly sane. The witness having observed incidentally that the people had prayed in vain for the recovery of President Garfield, Guiteau exclaimed: "That shows that the Lord and the people don't agree in this business; but the people are beginning to come to my side and the Lord's." Last Friday the prisoner on entering the court, whispered to Mr. Scoville:—"If you only keep quiet to-day, I will laugh this case out of court." On entering the dock, he read a telegram which he said he had received the previous night, and which ran as follows:—"Charles Guiteau, Washington.—All Boston sympathizes with you. You ought to be President. (Signed) 'A Host of Admirers.'" He then made a rambling speech, quoting Scripture and comparing himself to Jesus. He finished by declaring that he should submit his name to the next Republican Convention as a candidate for the Presidency. On Saturday Dr. Gray was examined. He expressed the opinion that Guiteau was sane at the time of, and since, the assassination of the President. He was convinced that the prisoner did not believe his claim to inspiration, and he felt confident that he was now acting a part, but not feigning insanity. Guiteau and Scoville repeatedly interrupted and disturbed the witness, whose testimony, however (the telegram says), remained unimpaired, and produced a strong impression. Guiteau, on the adjournment, wished everybody a happy new year, and announcing that he should hold a reception in gaol on Sunday, invited all who pleased to call. A large number of persons visited him accordingly, many being admitted and received with great good humour by the prisoner, who [illegible] them with [illegible] assumption of [illegible] the trial on Tuesday, Guiteau announced that he had passed a happy New Year's Day. The cross-examination of Dr. Gray, the Government expert, was continued, and at its conclusion the Counsel for the prosecution stated that he had no more evidence to produce. During one of Guiteau's interruptions, the warder put his hand on the prisoner's shoulder with the idea of restraining him, but Guiteau turned round to him and loudly threatened to "slap him in the mouth" if he again touched him. On Wednesday the Court refused the application of Guiteau's counsel to be permitted to call further evidence to prove his insanity, but allowed fresh evidence, whereby the defence expected to prove that the prisoner asserted on the 2nd and 3rd of July his motive for the deed. After this testimony the evidence for the defence was closed. The counsel for the prosecution then submitted a statement of the points of law upon which he would rely for a conviction. Mr. Scoville said that he had been so occupied that he had no time to arrange the points of law for the defence. In order to give him time for their arrangement the court adjourned until Saturday, Jan. 7th.

THE FUTURE OF ISLAM.

THE most remarkable paper in the January magazines is that in which Mr. Wilfrid S. Blunt brings to a conclusion the series of articles he has been contributing to the *Fortnightly Review* on the Future of Islam. Mr. Blunt points the moral of his survey by the startling suggestion that England should become the special patron and protector of the Moslem religion. This working alliance between the Defender of the Faith and the Caliph of Islam Mr. Blunt believes to be dictated alike by the necessities of our Imperial position and the promptings of humanitarian enthusiasm. England, he says, "cannot destroy Islam, nor dissolve her own connection with her. Therefore, in God's name, let her take Islam by the hand, and encourage her boldly in the path of virtue." The conception is a bold one, and Mr. Blunt works it out with unswerving courage to the last detail. In his eyes the Mahommedans will lose entirely their hold upon Europe and upon the shores of Northern Africa. Constantinople will fall, the Ottoman Empire will vanish like an evil dream, but Islam, which recedes in Europe, advances with rapid strides in Asia and Africa. "In the decay of Buddhism Islam and not Christianity will be the form under which God will eventually be worshipped in the tropics." As a moral and intellectuul force moulding the lives and dominating the destinies of men Islam will derive new vigour by the destruction of the Sultanet, and, in Mr. Blunt's opinion, on England's acceptance or refusal of the mission of utilizing this greatest religious force in Asia for the purposes of humanity and progress depends not only the future of her dominion in India, but the whole solution of the problem of civilizing Southern Asia. With forty millions, rapidly becoming fifty millions of Mussulmans in India, a homogeneous mass of intelligent, energetic believers, in close sympathy with the Faithful throughout the world, with a vital interest in Egypt, a secondary interest in Syria, a crusade on hand for the suppression of the slave trade, and a vast Kaffir population in South Africa which promises to become Mussulman, England's rule in regard to Islam is, in Mr. Blunt's opinion, very plainly marked out as soon as the fall of the Ottoman Empire clears the way for the great change. It is this:—

The Caliphate—no longer an empire, but still an independent sovereignty—must be taken under British protection, and publicly guaranteed its political existence, undisturbed by further aggression from Europe. It will then be for Mahommedans, and especially for the Mahommedans of India, to decide upon the new metropolis of their faith. If Syria be still free, that metropolis may be Damascus; if Irak, Bagdad; or it may be in Egypt, or Arabia, or Central Asia. It is manifest, however, that as far as British protection against Europe is concerned, the further it is removed from Christendom the better, and the more easily accessible by sea. I have already given it as my opinion that the move, when made, will be one southwards, and ultimately to Arabia. But it may well happen that its first stage will be no further than Cairo. The Caliphate reached Constantinople through Egypt and may return by the same road, and there are certain quite recent symptoms which seem to point in the direction of such a course being thought taken.

Supposing that this is the course taken, and, after a temporary stay at Cairo, the Caliphate is shifted to Arabia, Mr. Blunt continues:—

Established at Mecca, our duty of protecting the head of the Mussulman religion would be comparatively a simple one. Hejaz for all military purposes is inaccessible by land for Europeans and Mecca, were it necessary at any time to give the Caliph a garrison of Mussulman troops, is within a night's march of the coast. . . . Arabia might be declared the natural appanage of the Caliphate the State Pontificali of the supreme head of the Mussulman religion. In its internal organization we should have no cause to interfere, nor would its protection from without involve us in any outlay. . . . A systematic development of the pilgrimage as a Government undertaking, with the construction of a railway from Jeddah to Mecca and the establishment of thoroughly well-organized lines of steamers from the principal Mahommedan ports, all matters which would amply repay their cost, would every year add a new prestige to British influence. This might be still further enhanced by the very simple measure of collecting and transmitting officially the revenue of the Wakf property, entailed on the sherifs, in India. This is said to ammount to half a million sterling.

If Englishmen recoil from this gigantic scheme of a working partnership between a Christian State and the Moslem Church, Mr. Blunt warns them that the position which they abandon will be eagerly grasped by some less scrupulous neighbour. The Caliphate is a weapon forged for any hand—for Russia's at Bagdad, for France's at Damascus, or for Holland's (call it one day Germany's) in our Soudan at Jeddah. Mr. Blunt's concluding prediction as to the future of Islam is very striking. Mahommedans, he thinks, need not despair even of their political fortunes:—

I foresee for them the spiritual Christianity of Africa, and Southern Asia, and as the intelligence of the races they convert shall have risen to the level of their present rulers, and Europe, weary of her work, shall have abandoned the task of its government, the temporal inheritance too. How long this shall be delayed we know not.

"Of the times and seasons knoweth no man," was the confession of a greater prophet than Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, but his prophecy is not the less noteworthy because he can give no date for its fulfilment. In such a revolution as he foreshadows years and even centuries are but as yesterday when it is passed.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

ARRIVAL OF THE FIRST P. AND O. STEAMER AT PLYMOUTH.

THE port of Plymouth has had its important [illegible] in connection with international history, and its days to look back upon with rejoicing in connection with the internal history of its country. [illegible]t at no period of its commercial history can it even [illegible] to have had a greater epoch than when it entered upon its advent as a port [illegible] on the great highway of India. In the hist[illegible] modern commerce Plymouth was up to [illegible] the first third of this century but of li[illegible]eem in comercial circles as a mercantile seap[illegible] The [illegible]o its port rested upon its being the seat of a gre[illegible] naval arsenal. With the then existing difficulties of internal communication and traffic, particularly in the West of England, trade and commerce could make but little use of Plymouth. The bringing of it in connection directly with the metropolis, and indirectly to other districts by the extension of the broad-gauge railways to its center, first opened up a career which it is now steadily pursuing and the magnitude of which the most flattering hopes can scarcely estimate. The subsequent direct connection of its traffic with the narrow gauge railway system was a further great step in advance. Great Britain's prosperity in wealth and power rests upon her commerce. Each year continues to wonderfully increase her mercantile marine and to fill her narrow seas with growing fleets of vessels. Passenger and mail traffic has become wonderfully that in the first half of this century is never dreamt of. But despatch and security are the two most important matters connected therewith, and for the last 20 years the question has been before the British public which is the best channel port at which to land and embark our ocean-borne passengers and mails. That such a port should exist has long since been admitted, instead of hinderit despatch and endangering their security by navigating them up Channel through a tortuous and dangerous route to London. Southampton had been early chosen, from its railway connection with London to supply such a want, and its docks were constructed for that special purpose. But with the progress of the railways West, it has long been urged that far more westerly port should be obtained for the purpose. Three ports were named which were considered to be the only spots at which the requite natural advantages existed—Dartmouth, Plymouth, and Falmouth. For years an agitation was kept up between those ports as rival ports, as it only could exist through want of information. For what Dartmouth and Falmouth have done, at what they have endeavoured to do for themselves, they are worthey of praise. Success to the extent capability depends upon enterprise and industry. But what could Dartmouth—with a picturesque deepwater but small, narrow, and difficult of access harbour, and Falmouth, with a larger area of water in the major part shallow and only useful for vessels that could be allowed to lie in the mud—do again Plymouth, with a vast deep-water anchorage, where a thousand average vessels of the day might safely and weather out any gale in security? It has been before urged, and Plymouth put in claims to be the port of the Channel. These claims have been disputed, but the steady conviction that inevitably brings, if but slowly, has triumphed. One after another of the great mail companies has admitted the advantages of the port, and made their port of call. Now at length the dispute may be said to be finally closed, the oldest, largest, wealthiest and most important of those companies, the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company, having entirely deserted Southampton, after a location there of so many years, and adopted Plymouth. The great steam highways of the East to China, and Japan, the West Indies, the Australasian, and South African colonies are reached by Plymouth, and a share of the American traffic viâ New York is also secured. The traffic of the Empire for centuries been found to carry unusual wealth through the routes along which it has at various periods flowed. Yesterday's addition to the importance of Plymouth, therefore, cannot be overestimated. About three years since, when the Peninsular and Oriental Company made Venice one of their ports of call, the citizens of that ancient city, mindful of the fame showed their appreciation of the advantages offered them, and gave the company a most hearty welcome. The sunny daughters of Venice there worked an elaborate silk banner for presentation to the company, which their steamers [illegible] when she visits that port.

The opening up of the intercommunication between the P. and O. Company and Plymouth has been under the personal assistance of the chief magistrate, a self-made man, and a successful manufacturer and merchant of the town, a Mayor of his enterprise and keen perception, such an event in [illegible] as that of yesterday was [illegible] attention Mr. Burnard resolved [illegible] exertion on his part that [illegible] a right royal and most cordial [illegible] an invitation calling upon [illegible] him carrying that out, [illegible] inconvenient hour of 5 a.m. was considered to be about [illegible] which the members of the [illegible] the Mayor was most loyally [illegible] gathering of councillors and [illegible] of their morning coffee and [illegible] from their generally distant [illegible] Milbay Pier by 7 a.m., the [illegible] anticipated the steam tender [illegible] nel pilot was in attendance [illegible] the expected vessel, to Lord [illegible] pany had placed their fine [illegible] Francis Drake at the service [illegible] and the Dock authorities [illegible] ous of giving fitting éclat to [illegible] trait of first-class carriages [illegible] side the newly-enlarged [illegible] waiting-rooms to take the [illegible] gage direct to the main line as at Southampton and other passenger ports.

From the calculations of nautical authorities who were considered to be able to judge, the Ravenna was to have arrived off the port at about 2 a.m., and might be steaming in as the daylight broke. Such, however, was not the case. The weather was thick and foggy in the early morning, and she did not arrive in the Sound until 11-15 a.m. The Mayor had, however, handsomely prepared for the occupation of the interim in such an event. He invited the whole of the party to an excellent meat breakfast in the saloon of the Sir Francis Drake. After breakfast the time was occupied in speculating as to when the vessel would arrive, how much the interests of the town would be promoted by this addition to its mail fleet, while some of the party made flying visits to their homes or offices until a little after ten a.m., when signals were made at the station on Penlee Point announcing that the vessel was in sight approaching the port. A collection of the watchers and some fresh arrivals was then made, and the Sir Francis Drake left Millbay Pier with an exchange of cheers from her occupants and the occupants of the pier, and with the borough banner flying beneath the Peninsular and Oriental Co.'s flag at the masthead. Prior to this the forethought of the representatives of the Mail Packet Company had prompted the sending of a boat into the Sound to communicate to the commander of the Ravenna that visitors were to be expected. On the tender ranging alongside the Mayor and party went on board the Ravenna, where they were very cordially received by her commander, Captain E. Stewart. The Mayor having happily introduced himself by exhibiting his handsome and massive gold chain of office, undertook to present the whole of his party individually. Captain Stewart, who is possessed of a fine presence and great good humour, shook hands all round and made all things comfortable, the passengers standing round, principally Indian officers, evidently enjoying this relief from the monotony of life on board. Arrangements were made that Captain Stewart should leave the visitors to inspect his fine vessel at will, while he got out all the passengers who were about to land with their luggage and the mails in order that they might save the 2-8 p. m. train to London. He would then, he said, be proud to receive his guests in a more hospitable manner.

The Ravenna, although not one of the largest of the Peninsular and Oriental Company's vessels, and standing as low as No. 16 on their size list, is a magnificent specimen of the most recently improved class of ocean mail steamers. She is constructed of steel, and was at built Dumbarton so recently as 1880. She is 380 feet in length, 40 feet width, 25 feet 9 inches in depth, registers 3,372 tons, and has engines of 3,500 effective horse power. The Ravenna left Bombay December 8th, Aden 14th, Suez 19th, Port Said 23rd, Malta 28th, Gibraltar January 1st. She was four days in the Suez Canal, and her passengers were denied the privilege of being allowed to reach England via Brindisi. The passengers were much annoyed, first because in addition to the delay in the Canal occasioned by a vessel having grounded, they consider that they lost time by absurd quarantine regulations enforced by the International Sanitary Commission, and attribute the denial to allow them to travel via Brindisi to the same cause. The Ravenna from Bombay to Port Said had light variable winds and fine weather, thence to Gibraltar strong easterly winds and clear, from Gibraltar to Plymouth strong north and north-easterly winds and a high sea, with clear weather. She brought 40 first, ten second-class passengers, four sacks of mails, £3,375 specie, and 3,154 packages of cargo. The small number of passengers arises from its being the slack passenger season. At other times the company's vessels average three times that number. The bulk of her mails had already arrived in England via Brindisi. This week, the passage of the arrived vessel being from Bombay, the consignment of treasure is small. Next week's vessel will be from Australia, China, and Japan, a route which brings the bulk of the treasure consigned. The company's vessel will then be the Clyde, No. 3 on their list of size, 4,100 tons register, 4,000 effective horse power. Among the Ravenna's passengers were:—Colonel O. B. E. St. John, R. E., late political agent at Kandahar; Colonel Peters, 4th Hussars, from Quettah; Colonel A. G. Ross; Major Brownlow, Mrs. Brownlow, and family, 1st Sikhs Punjaub Frontier Force; Major C. W. Murry, 61st Regiment; Major H. M. Walter, 17th Bengal Native Infantry; Surgeon-Major C. Hodgson, A. M. D.; Mr. H. C. Mules, Scinde Commission; Mr. H. F. Blandford, Indian Government meteorological reporter; Dr. Keilhorn, Bombay Educational Department; Mrs. Keilhorn; Veterinary Surgeon C. Clayton, R. A.; Lieutenant Charles Kelly, R. E.; Mr. P. S. V. Fitzgerald, Pay Department, Bombay; Major E. H. Steel, Sikh Cavalry; the Rev. T. E. Elsworth, from Gibraltar. Out of the 32 adult first-class passengers, 30 landed at Plymouth, and four second class passengers.

The general arrangements, nautical and hotel requirements of the Ravenna are all, with the most modern improvements and with her handsome and elegant fittings, much admired by the visitors. At one p. m. the Mayor and party adjourned to the first class saloon of the Ravenna, where they sat down to an excellent hot lunch, with Captain Stewart as the host, having on his right and left the Mayor and ex-Mayor.

After lunch the Mayor, after expressing his gratification at the large attendance to support him, said that was an important day for Plymouth for its representatives to find themselves there as guests on board one of the vessels of the important company which had selected Plymouth as a port of call. It was the advent of an arrangement which it was clear would be very beneficial to the town. He would also congratulate the company upon having come to a determination which he believed would be profitable and satisfactory to them. Having paid a compliment to the local agents of the company—Messrs. Fox, Sons, and Co.—his worship added that the visitors were present that day to give a hearty welcome to Capt. Stewart and his officers and the company they represented. They hoped the connection of the town and company would be long and lasting, and while they rejoiced in the benefit it would confer upon the town of Plymouth they hoped—as he felt it would be,—a success to the company. To that he had to add the thanks of the visitors to the company and Captain Stewart for the kind reception they had met. He gave the toast "company, its directors, managers, and representatives, Captain Stewart, and his officers." (Cheers.) — Mr. John Stevens, on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. T. Brooks, on behalf of the Mercantile Association, endorsed the welcome given by the Mayor.

Mr. Tait, the company's manager, in acknowledging the compliment, said his report to the directors would be most favourable. He thanked the Plymouth visitors for the warm welcome they had given his company. But, in addition to that, he had to report that for himself simply as one of the company's managers he felt convinced that the step taken would be beneficial to the company; and it was a great satisfaction to him to find everybody ready to assist in making it so. He was thoroughly satisfied with what had already been done; but all could not be done at once. The great pleasure was to find every one ready to assist. All the officials with whom he had been brought in contact, particularly Mr. Grierson, Mr. Tyrell, Mr. Compton, and all connected with the Great Western Railway Company, he had found willing to render every aid. The Company he represented was an old company, but he was proud to say it was a company whose age gave it the benefit of experience, respectability, and stability—important advantages—while it had none of the disadvantages that sometimes arose from the senility of age. Their present vessel had brought only 32 first class adult passengers, but that was no criterion. It was now the dull season, and at other times the passengers would be nearer 150 per boat. It must be very satisfactory to Plymouth that out of the 32 adult passengers 30 had decided upon landing there. Of the accommodation afforded by Plymouth as a port he had a most favourable opinion. There was but one port he would rank before it—that was Bombay. His company was on the path of progress, and so, he was gratified to find, was Plymouth. With their united efforts in that direction their mutual success was certain.

Captain Stewart thanked the Mayor and party for the compliment paid to himself and to his officers. He did not pretend to know anything of commerce, he was simply a navigation officer. He knew something of the capabilities of the port of Plymouth for twenty years ago, when in the employment of the Royal Mail Company, he remembered the discussions as to the merits of Plymouth and Falmouth as ports of call, and he gave Plymouth infinitely the preference. He was much pleased by the change made by the company, for it saved him and his brother officers another night's work in the dark in the Channel. And where could passengers land better than at Plymouth? As for the thanks to himself personally, he felt it an honor to be sitting between two successors of Sir Francis Drake, and to be touching the chain of the office which that great navigator had filled.

A call was made for Mr. Cumming to reply on behalf of the local agents, and Mr. Cumming, in acknowledging the compliment, said the connection between his firm and the Peninsular and Oriental Company was of long standing, and he hoped would long continue. He could promise that everything would be done to give satisfaction, and to carry out the important duties entrusted to his firm.

The guests then returned to the Sir Francis Drake and left the Ravenna with many rounds of cheers for the Peninsular and Oriental Company, for Captain Stewart, and his officers. Captain Stewart proceeded on his voyage at 2-15 p. m.—*Western Morning News.*

THE GLASGOW INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL SCANDAL

PROOF was laid before Sheriff Dees on January 5th. in Glasgow in the action at the instance of Archibald Park on behalf of his daughter, Mary Jane Park, against Jessie H. Wallace, matron of Lochburn Industrial School, Maryhill, concluding for £50 in the name of damages for the alleged ill-treatment of the girl during her stay in the school. Mr. J. H. A. Mac Donald, Q. C., was counsel for the pursuer; Mr. David Rodger, writer, appeared for the defender. Janet Buntine, a girl of 15, was the first witness. She deposed that Miss Wallace, one day in August last, said to the girl Park that her father had sent her to the school as he was tired of thrashing her, and that she would now begin and continue thrashing her till she too was tired. She then told the girl Park to lie over a chair. The girl refused. Miss Wallace then gave her 13 lashes. Miss Greenhill and the witness helped to hold the girl down. Miss Wallace next pulled the clothes off the girl, including her chemise and petticoat. Park went down upon her knees, asking Miss Wallace's forgiveness, but Miss Wallace said, "No." Park got about 50 blows altogether. Her body, particularly the left side, was all red flesh. Park was quite naked. She was weak after the flogging. Park asked for a drink of water, saying she was dying. Miss Wallace, instead of giving the girl water, dashed it in her face, and ordered her to get a spray bath. Mary Jane Park, the female plaintiff, spoke to running away from the school and being taken back by two of the officials, who promised her that if she returned she would not be punished. That promise was ignored by Miss Wallace, who, she said, caused her to be held over a chair and lashed till she was out of breath, a good part of the flogging being on her bare body. She received about 50 lashes. She was afterwards put in to a spray bath for 20 minutes, and next locked up in the surgery for four days. Part of the time she was kept on bread and water and had to lie on the floor, as there was no bed. Miss Wallace told her that if she mentioned the flogging to her father she would get more. Other witnesses were examined, among them being Dr. Johnson, who deposed that the marks on the girl's person were strong proof of undue severity. He was not surprised that the flogging produced in the girl a depressed state of mind. To put the girl under a spray bath for ten minutes after a severe flogging with the leather tawse produced was gross inhumanity. The only witness for the defence was the defender herself. She said that of 220 girls in the school Park was the worst behaved. She had been warned that if she ran away she would be punished. The punishment in question did not exceed 12 stripes. It was without her knowledge that the girl got bread and water, and when she heard of it she ordered her to receive the regular diet of the house. The spray was used for sanitary purposes. The girl was not of purpose flogged naked, but in the struggle her clothing fell off. Judgment was deferred.—*Globe.*

DEATH OF MR. WILLIAM HARRISON AINSWORTH.

MR. WILLIAM HARRISON AINSWORTH, the novelist, died on Tuesday morning at his residence in St. Mary's-road, Reigate, in his 77th year. In him there has passed away a novelist who at one time might have boasted that he had as many readers as Dickens, and who had but few equals as an antiquarian. The eldest son of a solicitor, he was born at Manchester in 1805, and was educated at the Free Grammar School in that city. In his 16th year he was articled to an attorney, but it is tolerably certain that he never intended to make the law his profession. While in his teens he wrote and published his romance of "Sir John Chevertion," which elicited so much praise from Sir Walter Scott that the young author, who at this time was finishing his term with Mr. Jacob Phillips, of the Inner Temple, determined to devote himself exclusively to literature. In 1834 appeared the first of his more elaborate novels, "Rookwood," in which Dick Turpin makes a conspicuous figure. Its success was very great, owing in great measure to the spirit with which the apocryphal ride to York was described. Encouraged in this way to make heroes of malefactors, he turned his attention to Jack Sheppard, and at the beginning of 1839 the first number of his novel relating to that worthy appeared in *Bently's Miscellany.* His hopes must have been more than realised. "Jack Sheppard" took the town by storm. It was read and re-read with avidity by all classes, especially the unlettered. Eight different versions of it were played on the stage, one of them furnishing Mrs. Keeley with the means of achievingh a trumph not to be effaced from the memories of those who witnessed it. The illustrative sketches contributed to the volumes by George Cruikshank certainly did something to intensify this *furore.* But the voice of criticism was not silent in regard to the questionable effect which such compositions might produce; and Mr. Ainsworth, having reason to fear that "Rookwood" and "Jack Sheppard" might serve as a stimulus to crime, abandoned what had come to be known as the robbers school of romance. In 1840 he succeeded Dickens as editor of *Bentley's Miscellany*, but retired from the post at the end of the following year to establish the magazine issued under his name. In 1845 he became proprietor and editor of the *New Monthly Magazine.* Meanwhile he had begun to paint that long series of pictures of the past on which his fame chiefly rests—"Crichton" "Guy Fawkes," "Old St. Paul's," "the Miser's Daugther," "Windsor Castle," "St. James's," "Lancashire Witches," "the Star Chamber," "the Flitch of Bacon," "Ovingdean Grange," "the Constable of the Tower," "the Lord Mayor of London," "Cardinal Pole," "John Law," &c. Replete with incident, written in a lively style, and exhibiting a profound knowledge of the periods they illustrated, these novels were all received with more or less favour. In "Old St. Paul's" we have exact and vivid descriptions of the Plague and Great fire of London. Cruikshank's sketches "the Miser's Daughter," a story of Jacobite times, may, like those of "Jack Sheppard," be ranked among his masterpieces. In 1854 Mr. Ainsworth became the proprietor of *Bentley's Miscellany*, in which one of his least fortunate essays, "the Spendthrift," was originally published. It was not simpiy as a novelist that he became known to fame. In early life, under the *nom de plume* of "Cheviot Tichebourne," he brought out a volume of songs, dedicating them to Charles Lamb. Many of them are scattered over his prose with excellent effect; but the best proof of his poetical gifts is to be found in his "Combat of the Thirty," founded up the old Breton legend. In 1826 it should be added Mr. Ainsworth, then barely of age, married Miss Ebers, daughter of the Bond-street publishers. For some years before his death he led a life of comparative seclusion, but a few months ago was prevailed upon to attend a banquet given in his honour at Manchester. Most of his writings have achieved considerable popularity in America, and some have been translated even into Spanish, Dutch, and Russian.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon road, London